

## Americans in Tehran embassy face spy trial

Speaking in the holy city of Qom yesterday Ayatollah Khomeini told "The Times" that American diplomats held hostage in the embassy in Tehran will face trial on espionage charges. He said President Carter was in breach of "international law" by refusing to extradite the Shah and maintaining "spies" in the embassy.

## Ayatollah issues threat in Qom interview

From Robert Flak  
Qom, Nov 18

Although at least three of the United States Embassy hostages are to be released in Tehran, the remaining American diplomats held captive are to face trial on espionage charges on the personal orders of Ayatollah Khomeini—unless President Carter extradites the Shah to Iran.

While the students occupying the American compound in Tehran were preparing to release the women and blacks among the hostages, the Ayatollah was walking into a sparsely-furnished room at the front of his heavily-guarded home in Qom to pronounce on the fate of the remaining 50 or so American diplomats held prisoner.

Sitting cross-legged on a small blue-and-white patterned carpet and staring fixedly at the floor in front of him, the Iranian religious leader seemed remarkably fit despite the official reports of his "fatigue"—announced that they "will be tried—and those guilty of espionage will submit to the verdict of the court".

Since the revolution, almost everyone found guilty of spying in the country has been sentenced to death. Asked if he could guarantee the lives of the remaining American diplomats, the Ayatollah paused for a moment and then replied: "It would be appropriate to say that as long as they (the hostages) stay here, they are under the banner of Islam and cannot be harmed."

But obviously, as long as this matter continues, they will remain here—and until the Shah is returned to our country, they may be tried."

The Ayatollah, who was speaking to *The Times* and two American television reporters, has clearly decided that the Shah's extradition would dominate every aspect of Iranian foreign policy despite the international furor created by the Embassy occupation. He appears determined to employ any device to persuade President Carter to submit to Iran's demands.

Although he implied that the Americans would not face trial if the Shah was returned, Ayatollah Khomeini made it more than clear that the remaining diplomats in Tehran would face a public trial if his extradition demand was not met.

In the Ayatollah's opinion—and he expressed this repeatedly to us today—it is President Carter who is in breach of "international law" by refusing to extradite the Shah and by maintaining "spies" in the American Embassy. Diplomatic immunity did not extend to spies, he said.

Unsmiling and grave-faced, Ayatollah Khomeini, who was dressed in black robes and a black *amami* turban, thought carefully before uttering each statement. Only when he talked of American "espionage" in Iran did his voice lose its calm monotone and rise in anger.

His voice sounded tired, but from where he was sitting, 10ft away from him, the Ayatollah's face seemed alert. When the interview was ended, he leapt to his feet with the energy of a young man, his eyes glancing

intently at everyone present, then left the room hurriedly. He did not smile once.

The interview was arranged by the American National Broadcasting Corporation and American television networks, and the Ayatollah's words were primarily directed towards an American audience.

When Mr John Hart of NBC, for example, asked him if relations with the United States might be broken off entirely, he replied that this might be considered. If an American Embassy continued to operate in Tehran, it would only be able to do so if the mission was not engaged in espionage.

The Islamic leader did not specify exactly what spying activities he believes the Embassy staff to be guilty of. Certainly, the documents revealed by the students occupying the Embassy compound in Tehran have in themselves closed no complex conspiracy against the present authorities.

The three hostages to be released were presented to the international press inside the American Embassy tonight. Two black United States Marines—Sergeant Dell Maples and Sergeant William Quieres—and Miss Kathy Gross answered questions after 300 students, including 100 women dressed in the traditional Islamic *chadors*, had sung songs praising the Ayatollah.

Sergeant Maples, dressed in a combat jacket and army fatigues, said he thought the Iranian revolution had been "a good thing". The students "believe in what they are fighting for", Miss Gross said. Conditions for the other hostages were "very good", although she admitted that "Savile people have been mentally upset".

Tehran, Nov 15—Dr Muhammad Beheshti, secretary of the ruling Revolutionary Council, said tonight that Iran would break off diplomatic relations with the United States unless it changes its attitude towards Iran.—Reuters.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington: The threat that American hostages being held in Tehran might be put on trial has infuriated Washington's reluctance to comment on the affair.

The States Department could only say that it did not know when the handful of hostages released would be put on trial. It said it was allowed to leave, how many were involved, and what would happen next.

The blacks and women, whose departure has been promised, will be kept away from the press for a while, ostensibly to protect them. The authorities are obviously deeply concerned that, if the released hostages disclose that conditions for their captors are really bad, there will be a severe public reaction here which in turn might jeopardize the hostages' lives.

Mr Ali Agha, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires here, who appeared on a television programme this morning, avoided questions about the possible trial of the hostages, and said the seizure of the Embassy should be seen in the context of "at least 27 years of terror, torture, political and economic repression."

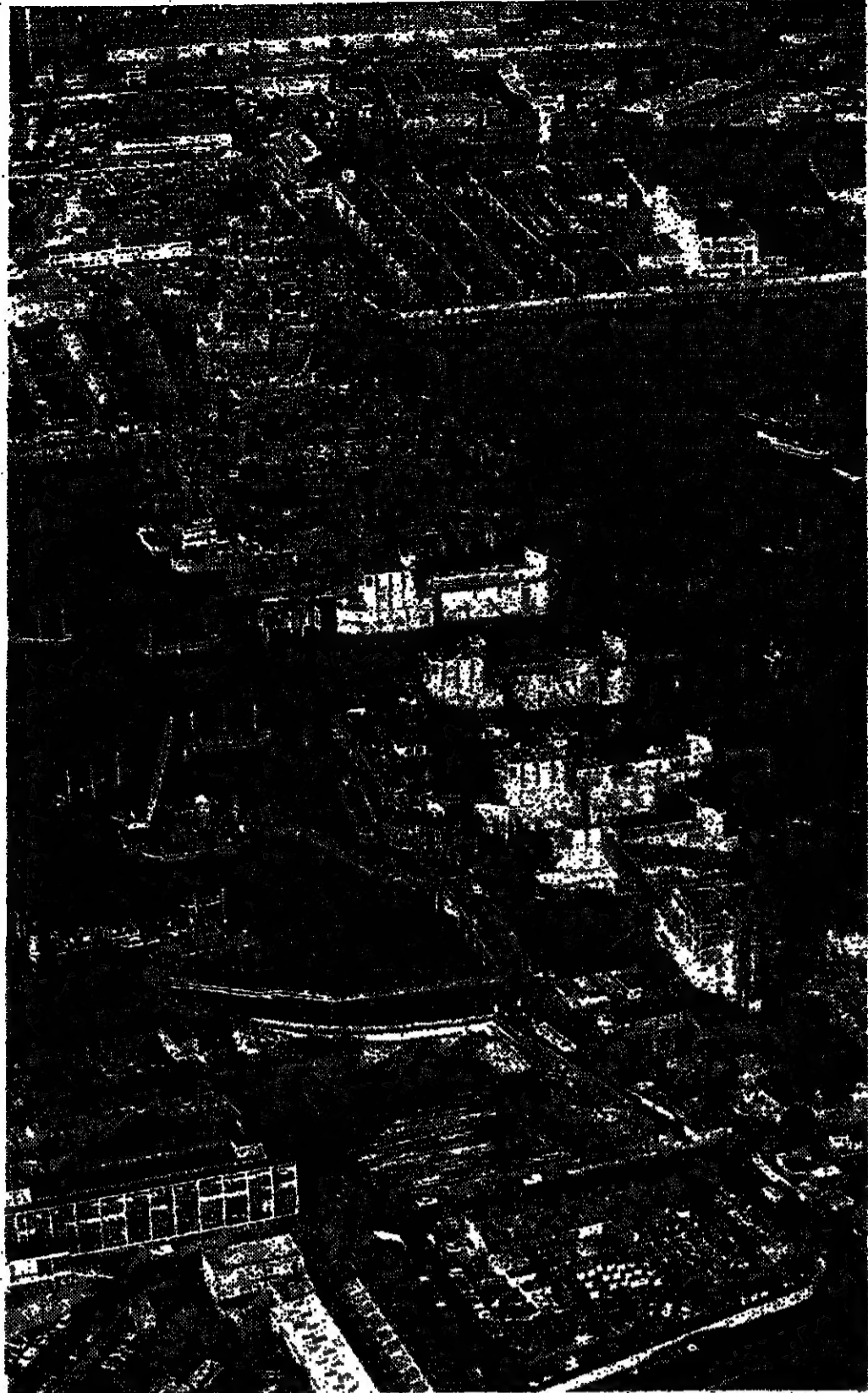
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Photograph by Brian Harris

Thames barrier: With a dangerously high tide expected for the Thames on Thursday (writes Alan Hamilton), renewed pressure is being expected from the highest level to ensure speedy completion of the belated and expensive Thames barrier.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, who has overall responsibility for national flood defences, and Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, are to meet the barrier's main contractors to emphasize the urgency of the works and to ensure that a good rate of progress is maintained.

The barrier at Woolwich should have been ready for the present high-risk winter season, but latest estimates suggest that it will be ready in 1982. Both Mr Walker, whose department is meeting three quarters of the £42m cost, and the GLC are known to be deeply concerned that the work is so far behind schedule. They fear that a high

surge tide may breach the inadequate defences.

Work has been considerably speeded up since last year, when the GLC injected an extra £10m into the contract, most of which will go as bonuses to the construction crews for completing specific parts of the work on time.

Last week the GLC mounted a £100,000 publicity campaign aimed at the million people who live or work in the 47 square miles of the capital that are at risk. The GLC plans a number of other publicity campaigns, including further full-scale flood alert exercises, before the barrier's completion date.

In the photograph is the barrier which in the early 1980s should be London's flood defence system.

**Next Monday: Why the barrier is three years late and costing twice the original estimate.**

## Muzorewa warning to two political parties representing Patriotic Front

From Eric Marsden  
Salisbury, Nov 18

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Prime Minister, returned home to greet the victor of the Lancaster House constitutional conference by tens of thousands of supporters today and warned the Patriotic Front at an airport press conference that if its guerrillas failed to observe a ceasefire, the political party or parties which represented them might be disqualified from the coming general election.

He said that if it were proved beyond reasonable doubt that elements of Zimpro (the fighting faction of the Patriotic Front led by Mr Joshua Nkomo) or Zimpro (the fighting faction led by Mr Robert Mugabe) was continuing to fight, Zimpro or Zimpro (the respective political parties) would be disqualified. They would be ignoring a ceasefire agreement made and administered by the representative of the Queen.

Earlier, Bishop Muzorewa had refused to reply to a question on whether Patriotic Front guerrillas would be allowed access to the country with their arms, saying that this was still under negotiation.

The Bishop was greeted by a crowd estimated by a senior policeman at 70,000, though other seasoned observers put it at about half that number. Banners hailed him as "Muzorewa the sanctions-remover".

"The man who brought you world recognition", "The Moses of our times" and "The man who could afford to stand down because he had faith in you, the people, to return him to power" were some of the slogans.

He had spent the night in Johannesburg after a brief meeting with Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, soon after his arrival from London on Saturday. In another

week or two it will not be necessary for the Prime Minister to make such a diversion, as British Airways are preparing to resume direct flights to Salisbury after 14 years.

When the cheering, sedition and impromptu dancing had subsided and the black drum majorettes had marched off, the Bishop told the crowd in the Show language that during his 10-week London visit he had fulfilled all his promises—sanctions would be lifted, the country returned to legality and international recognition and peace restored.

He was reminded at the press conference that when he left Salisbury in September he had said he could only spare two weeks for the conference and saw no point in another election. He replied that he had agreed to new elections when he and his delegation found out that

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## Cabinet to discuss Blunt affair strategy

By Michael Hatfield  
Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, is to discuss with Cabinet colleagues this morning how best the Government can approach Parliament in handling the growing concern over the "Blunt affair".

There were suggestions that the Prime Minister would order a full-scale inquiry into events concerning Professor Anthony Blunt, including the fact that past Prime Ministers have stated they were not informed, and that a motion to this effect would be put to the Commons to meet pressure for a debate. Mr Edward Heath last night joined the list of previous Prime Ministers who said that they had not been informed.

Ministers were saying last night, however, that no decision had been taken on whether such a motion would be tabled in the Commons to facilitate a debate. It will be considered this morning with other options.

Mrs Thatcher may decide to make a further statement, but this would be from the despatch box and not in the form of a written parliamentary answer as happened on the first occasion. Alternatively, there could be a different form of motion before the Commons.

What does appear certain, and this seems coming from several quarters, is that the Government would be foolish to allow an emergency debate on the basis of a successful application under Standing Order No 3.

Labour backbencher, Mr William Hamilton (Effe Central) is to make such an application this afternoon and the Speaker will have to give a ruling. Besides ministers who are advising against such a course, it became known last night that several ministers take a similar view and that the Government has been informed.

The Government is bound therefore to make a statement in the Commons today setting out its position. Although Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues are not involved in what happened more than 15 years ago, ministers are acutely conscious that the Government cannot afford to be seen mishandling events because of its effect it could have on its image generally.

The storm that has arisen since Mrs Thatcher's statement has not surprised ministers. The Prime Minister and her colleagues are well aware that there would be demands for more information. What has surprised some shadow ministers, however, is the fact that Mrs Thatcher was prepared to give such a detailed written reply.

It was explained last night that ministers have not decided on their next course, because they wanted to have the weekend for reflection, a clear indication that there are innumerable pitfalls in their way and they do not want to cause serious embarrassment.

The pressure for a debate was intensified yesterday when Mr Ted Heath, Labour MP for Harlepool, whose question to Mrs Thatcher provoked the original reply, said he had written to Mrs Thatcher calling for a Commons discussion.

His letter, which will be delivered today, says: "A great deal of comment has been made since the Prime Minister answered my question last week on Anthony Blunt and national security. A number of issues have now arisen causing public concern. I now feel it is important to seriously consider the need for a full debate in the House."

He adds: "In addition, an inquiry appears to be needed for there are issues beyond the guilt of one man which are required to be examined."

One of the major questions needing examination was the "academic affidavit" in the Civil Service which puts certain people above the law, he says. Others were the questions of accountability and control, and the powers of the Attorney General.

Still in hiding, and photograph page 2  
Letters, page 13

## Exchange rate will be kept up at expense of balance of payments

By David Blake and  
Caroline Atkinson

In a major shift from the previous administration's policy, the Government has decided to keep the pound's exchange rate high and accept that Britain will not have a significant payments surplus on its current account throughout the early 1980s.

The shift in policy is part of the Government's determination to make the balance of payments a top economic priority. As part of the price it recognizes that there may have to be sacrifices in output and employment, at least in the short term.

Right monetary policies will be used to attract funds from overseas countries which will be needed to maintain a strong pound at a time when the current account is in deficit.

The policy is sharply different from that advocated by the last Labour Government. Labour stated on a number of occasions that a current account surplus was necessary for Britain in the early 1980s to repay foreign debts and to finance the deficit on our capital account as the private sector invests overseas.

Behind the Government's switch of policy is the fear that attempts to achieve a current account surplus would mean getting the exchange rate down to a level which would have damaging inflationary consequences, in spite of the benefits of North Sea oil.

The Treasury forecast is likely to show a deficit on our trading account next year.

A high exchange rate makes it more difficult to sell our products abroad and easier for foreign competitors to make inroads here. This in turn makes it more difficult for British industries to make profits and to grow.

Ministers seem to have decided, however, that these risks are worth taking as the price of a strong pound. They have clearly been influenced by views such as those held by Professor Terry Davis, who says even at £2.50 a pound, the pound is undervalued. A further constraint is the Prime Minister's known

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rate are one of the prime factors which influence inflation.

The Government's policy throws a wholly new light on the recent decision to abolish exchange controls. Many outside and some inside the Government thought this heralded a new willingness to see sterling come down, in order to restore industrial competitiveness.

Although some advocates of the move clearly felt this way, the move should actually be seen within the much broader context of the Government's willingness to expose its monetary policies to international examination.

Abolishing exchange controls makes the British financial system much more sensitive to movements of interest rates in other countries and to comparisons between United Kingdom and foreign monetary and fiscal policies.

Thus, the prime means by which the exchange rate is held up is likely to be a tighter monetary policy in the United Kingdom than in the rest of the world. This is thought to be much more important in the long term than any intervention policy.

The Government remains committed to the belief that the pound must be allowed to float on foreign exchange markets. A problem is that removing exchange controls is likely to cause, initially, a flow of funds out of the country as investors try to diversify their assets by purchasing foreign portfolios.

The Government could decide that using funds from its reserves to match this outflow would not breach its general commitment to a free-floating exchange rate. If public sector reserves were reduced and private assets overseas increased, this would fit in with the overall plan to reduce the role of the public sector. Such a policy could be pursued only so far without compelling more intervention in the traditional sense. A further constraint is the Prime Minister's known

Continued on page 15, col 2

## Two lifeboats capsized in rescue attempt

From Ronald Fyfe  
Edinburgh

Two lifeboats overturned in a gale-force wind over the Firth of Clyde yesterday afternoon as a rescue attempt was made for the crew of the *Wendy*, a fishing vessel from the West of Scotland.

The *Wendy*, from the island of Barra, was last seen on the morning of November 17, when it was reported to be in trouble. The *Wendy* was later towed into Castlety Bay, by a fishing vessel.

A rescue began when coastguards at Oban, Strathclyde, heard that the *Wendy*, which was listing and required help in heavy seas near a light house about nine miles from Oban, was in trouble.

From Prestwick, Strathclyde, and the two lifeboats were launched.

The Barra lifeboat was about two hours out of Castlety when it capsized. It rolled over and ropes on the deck broke free fouling a propeller. The

engines stalled leaving the vessel helpless.

A second helicopter flew to the lifeboat and four of the crew were lifted off. Two had minor injuries.

The lifeboat was taken in tow by the fishing vessel *Sapphire*, but later the towline broke and a second one had to be put on board.

The *Sapphire* lifeboat, which had set out from Port Askaig, was about three miles out from the shelter of the Sound of Islay, when a huge wave heaved into its side, turning the vessel over.

Mr Frank Spears, secretary of the Islay lifeboat station, said: "When she returned upright the radar had been torn off and equipment on deck damaged or washed away. The port propeller was not working properly and there was no alternative but to limp back on one engine. Both lifeboats were fitted with self-righting gear."



## reasons why we must go on caring.

The people of Cambodia have suffered too much. Two million people have died. Many of them little children. Understandably many of the survivors are in a critical state.

But there is hope. Food and trucks are now arriving. We must make sure that they continue to do so until new crops can be harvested. Otherwise thousands more will die. And that must not happen again.

That's why your help is so important—continuing help over the coming months. Signing the bankers order form below for a few pounds a month could make a world of difference. If you can't do that send any donation—whatever you can afford. Thank you.

Bank Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Please pay Oxfam £ \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds/month/Year starting on \_\_\_\_\_ until further notice.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Please send donations and completed bankers order forms to: Oxfam, Oxfam Freeport, Oxford OX2 7BK.  
20 Bedford Square, London WC1R 4EJ. The first year of your O.C. will be direct to Cambodia. Subsequent donations with signed vouchers or the need is greatest.

## Teacher crisis in sciences getting worse

There is a critical shortage of physics teachers, the Association for Science Education says. The number entering secondary schools is less than half the number five years ago, and an unpublished survey shows that one third of those teaching the subject were unqualified in that field. Two numbers of mathematics and chemistry teachers entering schools has dropped sharply over the past five years, the survey shows. There will be only enough qualified physics teachers to work with children over the age of 14.

**Prior move to counter leftists**

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has said he favours the Civil Service unions holding their meetings at "core" time instead of after office hours in a move to counter what ministers regard as growing leftist influence.

## M Giscard likely to shun clash

President Giscard d'Estaing comes to Britain today for talks with Mrs Thatcher, among signs that the French Government wishes to avoid anything giving the impression of a Franco-British confrontation. It is emphasized in Paris that the Community budget, fish or mutton issues, likely to be raised by the Prime Minister, can be dealt with only at the Dublin "summit".

**Reagan lead in poll**

Mr Ronald Reagan has won a strident poll of Florida Republicans, but his margin over the party's other presidential candidates was not great. Mr George Bush, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, made a surprisingly good showing.

**Ford writes off BL**

Ford has written off BL as a serious competitor. Replying to union pay demands, the American company's United Kingdom subsidiary says that BL's internal difficulties are so great that the real threat to Ford's share of the British market comes from international importers.

## Pilgrimage by Pope to Turkey

The Pope is to visit Turkey on a pilgrimage to promote the endeavour of Christian unity. The Pope is to meet the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, Dimítrios, who has primacy of honour among Eastern Orthodox churches.

**Bolivia coup fiasco**

Failure of the Bolivian military coup, begun on November 1, marks a new political atmosphere in which any military leader will have to think twice before attempting to seize power.

**British law in Israel**

Harsh anti-terrorist regulations drawn up by the British in the violent closing stages of the Palestine mandate are being used by the Israeli Government in its moves to deport Mr Bassam Shakka, Arab mayor of Nablis.

## Doctors warned of computer trials

Britain's family doctors have been warned by the BMA that there is a risk of patients' medical records going into a child health central computer before confidentiality has been safeguarded. The general practitioners committee has been told that two area health authorities have begun trial schemes.

**Seychelles: Indian Ocean republic tense**

French President René reports a plot for study in West.

**Chicago: Terrorism a fashionable field**

for study in West.

**România: Party congress caught**

between need for austerity and fading enthusiasm of people.

**China: More arrests in Peking for self**

## On other pages

Leader, page 13

Letters: On Professor Anthony Blunt, from Dr David Green; on Prayer Book language, from the Bishop of Peterborough and others; and the return of the *Wendy* from Mrs Margaret Cooke and others.

Leading articles: EEC budget, University Finance.

Arts, page 7

Peter Calvecross reviews the Monday Book, *Ultra in the West*, William Mann on recitals by Luigi

Stokowski and Kar.

Features, pages 8 and 9

Tennis: John McEnroe wins Benson and Hedges tournament. Rugby Union: England pick three new caps to play against New Zealand.

Business news, pages 15-22

Business features: Alan Budd reports on the Government's borrowing policy; prospects for the Trustee Savings Banks, examined by Margaret Stone.

Business management: An accountant who is campaigning to improve the accountants' hold on industry; engineers' pay.







# Stop this needless killing

Majority Rule has been accepted. One man, one vote agreed. Discrimination on the basis of colour is being removed. United Nations monitoring allowed. But still the shooting and the terror and the killing go on—by SWAPO.

Who then is holding up independence for South West Africa/Namibia?

## Now YOU can be the judge

In the course of negotiations with the five western countries, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States and Western Germany, the people of South West Africa/Namibia and the South African Government agreed to

- A unitary state,
- Universal adult suffrage,
- Free and fair elections, territory-wide,
- A monitoring role for the United Nations,
- The right of all South West Africans/Namibians to return to participate peacefully in the political process.
- The release of political detainees wherever held, by whomsoever,
- The removal of discrimination, based on colour,
- Independence as soon as possible.

These constitute the essential requirements of the international community as expressed over the years. When the Five tabled their formal proposal on April 10, 1978 they specified "Independence at latest by December 31, 1978".

Elections were held in the territory from the 4th to the 8th December, 1978 as part of the evolutionary process leading to independence. Despite SWAPO obstruction and threats, 93 per cent of eligible voters registered and 80 per cent of the registered voters cast votes to elect their leaders. 300 press and other prominent independent observers declared the election free and fair. South Africa accepted the settlement plan as far back as April 1978.

What then is holding up implementation of the plan for independence?

SWAPO having grudgingly accepted the settlement proposal almost 3 months after South Africa had, nevertheless have continued to proclaim publicly their determination to seize power through violence and terror.

While negotiations proceed in an effort to overcome the remaining problems in regard to the implementation of the proposal, SWAPO are continuing their efforts to terrorise the people of South West Africa/Namibia.

How do they do it?

SWAPO are financed and militarily equipped by the Soviet Union and their satellites, including the Cuban surrogates in Angola, where SWAPO have a secure haven for their bases, from which they launch vicious attacks on the innocent civilians of South West Africa/Namibia.

In the past 15 months SWAPO have launched over 700 cowardly attacks on persons and property in South West Africa/Namibia. Their activities have included political assassinations, indiscriminate murder, burning and plundering homes of the inhabitants, massacring women and children, laying mines, bomb atrocities, abducting school children and others, sabotaging water and electricity supplies used by the local people and other installations, intimidation, assault, armed infiltration, rape and subversion.

A few examples are listed on this page.

South Africa remains responsible for the safety of the people of the territory and will take whatever steps may be necessary to discharge this duty.

YOU can help stop this tragedy in Southern Africa. Tear out this page now and mail it to your member of Parliament/Congress/Assembly and ask him or her to act in the name of true democracy to stop the SWAPO killings.

## Not a drop more blood need be spilled in the name of democracy!

Inserted by the Institute for Information Research, Information Service of South Africa, Pretoria.



These two pictures were taken after land-mines, planted by SWAPO terrorists, had exploded under vehicles at Nkomo, South West Africa. The victims were all African civilians.

## The diary of senseless death

JANUARY 9, 1979

Mr. Louis Alfonso Lomba, accused of anti-SWAPO sentiments, was shot at his house, 2 km north-east of Otshikumu, with a Tokarev pistol and died of wounds on the way to hospital.

JANUARY 14, 1979

A light truck belonging to a member of the local population detonated a mine laid 5 km south-west of Etule. Three passengers were killed instantly and 13 wounded. Two died later in hospital.

JANUARY 15, 1979

Inhabitants of a village approximately 65 km east north-east of Eenana and 5 km south of the border, were assaulted by a group of approximately 50 SWAPO terrorists for refusing to accede to a demand for food.

FEBRUARY 7, 1979

The Ovambo Minister of Health, Mr. Toivo Shiyawaya, was assassinated.

FEBRUARY 15, 1979

Johannes Petrus Shaningwa, the owner of a general store and beer shop was robbed, abducted, and taken into Angola from his village, approximately 15 km east of Ombalantu.

FEBRUARY 21, 1979

109 schoolchildren abducted.

FEBRUARY 24, 1979

SWAPO terrorists hanged a male member of the local population from a tree with a rope of plaited bark, approximately 10 km. south of Etalo.

MARCH 19, 1979

Four SWAPO terrorists arrived at the village of Senior Chief Paulus Shanika at Otshandi. Both Chief Shanika, a member of the Ovambo Legislative Assembly, and his wife, Johanna Shilelo, were shot with Soviet AK 47 rifles, and their home burned down with their bodies left inside.

MARCH 19, 1979

Special Constable Petrus Namboyta, bodyguard of Mr. Jonas Jnaba, member of the Legislative Assembly, was abducted by two SWAPO terrorists and taken across the border to Angola.

MARCH 23, 1979

A member of the South African Security Forces was wounded by SWAPO terrorists at Otavi. In a follow-up action one terrorist, possessing officer's rank insignia, was killed and another wounded. Items recovered after the Skirmish included seven rucksacks, each containing 900 grammes of plastic explosive, three hand-grenades, a quantity of ammunition, a bottle of petrol and an anti-personnel mine.

MARCH 25, 1979

A South African Security Forces

base at Oshigambo was attacked by SWAPO terrorists with mortars and small arms.

MARCH 27, 1979

Chief Clemens Kapuuo, prospective future president of S.W. Africa/Namibia assassinated. 49 schoolgirls and their teachers abducted.

MARCH 28, 1979

Pastor Kalangula, brother of Minister Kalangula, was killed and three members of the local population (including two children) wounded when his light truck detonated a mine in the gate of his village. Pastor Kalangula campaigned actively in his clerical duties. The placing of the mine in his gateway indicated that he was a selected victim.

APRIL 6, 1979

At night, Mr. Ono Angula was shot with a Tokarev pistol at his home near Oshakati.

APRIL 21, 1979

Ten SWAPO terrorists abducted Chief Absalom Paulus, his wife and two children and took them into Angola after breaking down his store and beer shop 30 km west of Ombalantu.

APRIL 26, 1979

Seven SWAPO terrorists abducted Chief Hislaidi from his village approximately 50 km east of Eenana. His body was discovered in the morning in the bush a short distance away. Several empty AK47 cartridge cases were recovered at the scene.

MAY 19, 1979

A 60-year-old grandmother and two children, aged five and two, stabbed and clubbed to death and a 60-year-old farmer machine-gunned to death.

AUGUST 8, 1979

Chief Petrus Nampolla was murdered at Okapaya by two SWAPO terrorists from Angola. His wife was forced to watch.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1979

A group of 15 armed SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola and entered the village of Mr. Onesmus Timbili, 25 km east-south east of Ondangua. They murdered him by slitting his throat and shot and killed an Ovambo child while the family was forced to watch.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1979

A group of 15 terrorists shot and wounded a 13-year-old boy 7 km north of Ondangua. They then threw the child into the flames of a village they had set alight and he burned to death in the presence of the villagers.

OCTOBER 19, 1979

Six SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola 25 km west of Oshikango and brutally raped two Ovambo women.



## HOME NEWS

## Shortage of physics teachers brings 'crisis' for schools

By Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

The shortage of physics teachers, which has been serious for some years, has become critical according to the Association for Science Education. It estimates that very shortly there will be only enough qualified physics teachers to teach children from the age of 14 upwards.

Figures produced by the Royal Society, which is holding a one-day conference in London today on science education in secondary schools, show that the number of physics teachers entering secondary schools is less than half of the figure four years ago, having fallen from 627 in 1975 to 256.

The serious shortage revealed in 1977 by a Department of Education and Science survey of secondary school teachers is clearly getting worse. The survey, which was unpublished, shows that a third of those teaching physics were unqualified in the subject, and nearly a quarter of physics classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

The outlook for chemistry is also bad, though not quite so bad. The number of chemistry teachers entering secondary schools has nearly halved over the past four years, falling from 664 in 1975 to 339 this year.

But the DES survey indicates that the shortage of qualified teachers in 1977 was less acute than for physics. One fifth of teachers of chemistry were not qualified in the subject, but only 10 per cent of classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

## Ministers' 'secret' policy plans

The reference of restrictive labour practices to the Monopolies Commission and methods of reducing the emphasis on environmental considerations in planning procedures are among long-term policies being considered by the Government, it was alleged yesterday.

Those are some of the options under study by the Prime Minister after the election, according to a report in the Sunday Times, which says that confidential Cabinet Office papers also canvass proposals for "de-privileging" the Civil Service.

Other proposals include setting up a new body to investigate and publicize restrictive practices, and aiding wealth creation by a series of tax changes that could be incorporated in the next Budget and by slanting Government contracts in favour of small and medium-sized firms.

The exercise by the policy unit is being supervised by a working party of the Cabinet economic committee, according to The Sunday Times. Its members include Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

The Prime Minister's office last night could not confirm the accuracy of the report but said it was part of the unit's job to formulate proposals in the whole field of long-term strategy.

## Family tries life in a nuclear fall-out shelter

From Our Correspondent

After more than 70 hours in a wire and steel framed, plastic-covered nuclear fallout shelter five feet under ground a family of four surfaced yesterday saying: "We could have lasted a lot longer."

Mr Peter Hopkinson, of West Grove, Hull, and his wife, Vera, both aged 48, their son, Terry, aged 23, and daughter Carol, who woke in her 22nd birthday in the 20th by 7.15, sheltered yesterday, volunteered for the isolation test at Humberside County Council's emergency planning centre.

Mr Hopkinson said meals were mostly cereals and tinned soups and stews heated on a portable gas stove.

## Scientists confident that new fusion reactors have power station potential

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The next phase of research needed for the development of nuclear fusion from the laboratory to a clean and safe source of power has been identified. It comes from one of several studies by joint industry and university groups organized by the Rutherford Laboratory, pinpointing work necessary for securing energy supplies for the twenty-first century.

Scientists at the few fusion research centres in Europe, America and Russia where various experimental reactors are now being built, costing upwards of £150m each, are confident of demonstrating the potential of these machines for power stations. But a gulf exists between proving the theory in the laboratory and putting the technology for building an electricity generating station.

The prospect of harnessing the immense energy liberated when light atoms such as deuterium fuse together, as opposed to the splitting of heavy atoms in the existing nuclear fission reactors, is enticing.

The abundance of the fuel is a great attraction because 500 grammes of deuterium (just one millionth of the mass of the equivalent energy of three million lb of coal) and there is about 35 grammes of deuterium in a cubic metre of seawater.

Another attraction is the absence of the long-lived radioactive wastes that are generated in the nuclear fission power stations by splitting heavy atoms, and the absence of plutonium.

In mathematics the number of qualified teachers entering secondary schools dropped dramatically from 2,338 in 1975 to 1,052 this year. However, most of that fall resulted from the virtual disappearance of the non-graduate certificate of Education. Mathematics teachers, who made up half the 1975 entry to the profession.

The number of graduate mathematics teachers going into secondary schools has remained encouragingly stable, though there are still not nearly enough qualified teachers. The DES survey shows that two years ago nearly a third of teachers of mathematics were not qualified in that subject, and 16 per cent of classes were taken by unqualified teachers.

Biology fares much better than the other sciences, though the position is still not satisfactory. Hardly any non-graduate certificate of Education biology teachers are going into the profession, but the number of graduate biology teachers has fallen by less than a fifth since 1975.

Mr John Whinnerah, the government inspector for science in schools, says that most secondary schools are now keeping their physics and chemistry to teach the fourth form upwards, and biology teachers are usually left to cope with the physical sciences in the fifth and sixth years.

Mr Whinnerah did not agree that there was a crisis. There were a few instances of O or A level courses suffering from complacency. The signs were that matters were getting rapidly worse.

## Bicycle thefts in Oxford 'an epidemic'

By Penny Symon

Bicycle stealing has become big business in Oxford. Each year more than 1,000 bicycles are cut from railings and lamp-posts by thieves, who make high profits from selling them in other parts of the country.

"It is not simply a matter of a few bikes being stolen from undergraduates; this is a serious epidemic of theft," said Chief Inspector Kenneth Dicox.

"Most of the bicycles stolen are worth £50 to £100 and are dealing with thefts of valuable property. Last year 2,400 were stolen. So far this year the figure is more than 1,400."

A special "cycle squad" has been formed, and three police-man regular patrol wasteland, commons and churchyards in the Oxford area rounding up bicycles abandoned in suspicious circumstances. An underwater search team is often called in to pull bicycles out of the river.

There are about five hundred bicycles in the police stores now, either found by the patrols or recovered from thieves. But their owners often find difficulty in identifying their machines, as many have been stripped down.

"A lot of bicycles are taken by students or children who have no other means of getting home; it is thoughtless and selfish, but not so serious," Inspector Dicox said.

"But we are very concerned about the thieves who are making large profits out of criminalizing the machines and selling them illegally, and those who come to Oxford with a van, pick up about 10 bicycles at a time, and sell them in other parts of the country through crooked dealers, or at a market. Oxford police have tried to help the help of the university, but say that some colleges are slow to recognize the seriousness of the matter."

"We have had discussions with our colleagues in Cambridge to see how they deal with bicycle thefts," Inspector Dicox said. "There each bicycle is marked with letters identifying the owner, his college and the year he went up. That makes the task of identification much easier."

"We are trying hard to get them to see its value, and we are also impressing on undergraduates the importance of noting down all the details of their bicycles, including the frame number, and of leaving them locked in the university security chain. Unfortunately, chains can be cut in a few minutes."

## Whitehall brief: Can the Government break strikes? Part V

## What the military thinks about its role

The Armed Services are the only practical source of alternative labour the Government has at its disposal in a time of acute industrial unrest. The United Kingdom Army Districts are the most important emergency network available to the civil power.

Involvement in industrial disputes is cordially disliked throughout all levels of the services. It is "not what they joined for" and interferes with training and jobs. The one bright feature of strikes for them is their justified conviction that their efforts during the 1977-78 firemen's strike created a fund of public goodwill that helped to achieve better pay for the forces.

At the highest levels of the Ministry of Defence, the warrior-politicians have a set of sophisticated reasons for their dislike. One very senior officer put it this way:

"If you are in the Army it is felt that it is a very bad thing because we do not want the services to antagonize the unions. Mind you, the fact that the services are available to maintain essential services is a very important power in the hands of the Government. It means they cannot totally be blackmailed. But if you have a major strike affecting all the essential services, then it could not just be handled by the services. That is a good thing because it stops diabolical conservatives thinking they can just bash the workers. It is not the primary purpose of the Army to provide essential services. To do that is being a trained force capable of doing that would be a misuse of money and priorities. It would not be a constitutionally improper, but it would be politically undesirable."

Such political and constitutional fine-tuning does not extend very far down the ranks. But the visitor to a sergeant's mess can find himself surprised by the range of views some very moderate. Here is a selection:

"I do not think the country will be held to ransom by the unions. It is not the power that we have got. It is the power we deny to others. We owe an allegiance to the Queen, not to a political group. The fact that the services are there to deny the country by the services is a good thing. At the private soldier level, balance tends to disappear. The trade unions have got too much power. They have got the country by the services. What we need in this country is a government that will control the unions."

"I am pretty convinced that the services would enjoy breaking up a massed picket. It was a unit that had just been sent to Northern Ireland, the picket line would not know what had hit them. It is not the power that we have got. It is the power we deny to others. We owe an allegiance to the Queen, not to a political group. The fact that the services are there to deny the country by the services is a good thing. At the private soldier level, balance tends to disappear. The trade unions have got too much power. They have got the country by the services. What we need in this country is a government that will control the unions."

## New Selby coalfield a pointer to Vale of Belvoir, board claims

By John Young  
Planning Reporter

The public inquiry into the National Coal Board's plans to mine in the Vale of Belvoir enters its fourth week tomorrow. Since only nine of the estimated 150 witnesses have given evidence, it bids fair to exceed the 100 days of the Windscale inquiry.

The venue is a modern hall in the grounds of a huge mock-Jacobean mansion, near Grantham, Lincolnshire. The atmosphere is subdued and unemotional, and the audience appears to consist mostly of lawyers representing the more than fifty organizations that are listed to appear.

Nevertheless, for both sides the issues are of enormous importance. For the coal board, the Vale of Belvoir is a pointer to the Central Electricity Generating Board, exploitation of the Belvoir coalfield, with its estimated 530 million tons of recoverable reserves, is vital to Britain's energy needs.

The objectors, who range from the Countryside Commission to local authorities and farmers, say that the destruction and pollution would be too high a price to pay, and that alternatives have not been fully explored.

Even the Government is to some extent divided against itself, with the Department of Energy warmly in favour of the scheme and the Ministry of Agriculture opposed to the tipping of spoil.

Because of the oil crisis, the coal board is in confident and expansionist mood and expects to win its case. Officials are keen to explain that the bud-



Commonsense will prevail in the end. I feel sorry for the union leaders. They get a lot of stick from the public. Yet the structure of the unions means they cannot control their members. If an officer told the men to drive through or break a picket line, they would. It would be an exceptional good scrap. The services is [sic] a very physical type of life. I am not saying the men would enjoy thumping civvies. They would like to see a challenge of getting through a line of men against them like a rugby scrum. If it was a unit that had just been sent to Northern Ireland, the picket line would not know what had hit them. It is not the power that we have got. It is the power we deny to others. We owe an allegiance to the Queen, not to a political group. The fact that the services are there to deny the country by the services is a good thing. At the private soldier level, balance tends to disappear. The trade unions have got too much power. They have got the country by the services. What we need in this country is a government that will control the unions."

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## Warning to doctors over records

By John Roper  
Health Services Correspondent

Britain's 24,000 family doctors have been warned by the British Medical Association about what has been seen as a premature attempt by the Department of Health's child health computing committee to collect the records of all mothers and children up to five years for inclusion on the computer, the drawing shows that the records are confidential and are safeguarded.

Despite assurances by Dr Henry Yellowless, the Chief Medical Officer, that no pilot scheme would be initiated until safeguards were agreed, the general practitioners' committee of the BMA has been told that two area health authorities have begun trial schemes.

It is accepted that that probably happened without the knowledge of the department, but it was decided to remind doctors that the central ethical committee of the association has put an embargo on doctors' cooperating in any proposed pilot scheme. The committee has not yet received adequate information to be able to put an embargo on doctors judge whether confidentiality of a patients' medical records would be safeguarded.

The central ethical committee is sounding out all branches of the profession as a preliminary to compiling a consultative document on the issues. That is being done at the request of Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of State for Health, before legislation on the confidentiality of medical information is framed.

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## Loss of audibility for the World Service feared

By Kenneth Gosling

It may be years before BBC World Service programmes become audible to listeners in Britain because of the strengthening of transmitter signals to Europe, a BBC spokesman said yesterday. The reduction in audibility will happen because of more powerful beaming to Europe.

But because the new transmitter planned for Orfordness, Suffolk, will be much more powerful, at 500kW against the present 50kW, number of losses of audibility in Britain are at this stage difficult to estimate.

The BBC statement about reception of World Service programmes in Britain was made because a number of worried listeners wrote expressing concern that they would no longer be able to receive the broadcasts. Some regard them as "Radio 2" and are listening to the four BBC channels.

And a number are convinced that the strengthening of the Orfordness transmissions will mean a reduction of audibility to a small strip of land in East Anglia and south-east England.

World Service programmes in English have become increasingly popular here since the wave-length changes of a year ago. They can be received on 463 metres, medium wave. National newspapers, including The Times, carry programmes guides.

Claim over dismissal  
Mr Denis Randolph, aged 53, who was dismissed in September as chairman of the rye blade steel company, Wilkinson Match, has started a High Court action claiming damages for wrongful dismissal.

Quieten discotheques  
Mr Richard Wainwright, Liberal MP for Colne Valley, is to press for legislation to fix a maximum noise level for discotheques. He is worried about the risk of delayed deafness to young people.

is better at breaking up riots than the British. Even at that level, however, elementary constitutional propriety can break through. The country would have to make new laws. You could not just break it up. The country would come to a halt.

At the working level, the use of troops in industrial disputes is handled by two policy divisions inside the Ministry of Defence, Defence Secretary 6 and Army Staff Duties 2. Their primary task is making clear to ministers what the forces are capable of doing and what is not on. Being the bearers of stark reality is not an enviable job.

In the often heated and hurried atmosphere of Civil Contingencies Unit (CCU) meetings, ministers are sometimes prone to suspect the military of attempting to usurp the prerogatives of the civil power. A memorable moment during last week's interminable series of CCU meetings arose when Mr Peter Shore, then Secretary of State for the Environment, expressed outrage at the dead-end of the debate on the use of troops to do in his anguish Mr Shore cried out: "If only we had a skeleton organization for this kind of thing." The awkward moment passed in a series of laughter.

On the other hand, the CCU has to make a weighing of the potential damage to the reputation of the forces against the likely disruption of essential services if they are not sent to do the job. The contingency planning at every level these days is the inescapable fact that there are not enough troops or police to cope with a general strike or even a rash of public disorder. It is well short of the 1925 stoppage.

Next: The legal position

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## Many tenants 'still lack' basic amenities

By Our Planning Reporter

Thousands of private tenants still lack basic amenities such as hot water, baths and lavatories because present powers are inadequate. Shelter, the housing pressure group, alleges.

In a statement issued today in response to a recent consultation paper on the forthcoming Housing Bill, Shelter warmly welcomes most of the Government's proposals. Given adequate resources, they could double the rate of home improvement and repair, it says.

But the one outstanding omission is a commitment to simplify and speed up the complex improvement process introduced under the Housing Act, 1974. The process is generally making two years when it should take two weeks, council officials are protesting.

Successful governments have recognized the difficulty but have failed to act, Shelter says. "We are deeply disappointed that no action is proposed."

Four accused of damaging pier  
Four men are to appear before the North Selsey magistrates at Southport today charged with causing criminal damage to Southport pier, one of the longest still open in Britain.

Damage estimated at more than £10,000 was caused early on Saturday. Volunteers spent the weekend tidying up and making minor repairs to the pier, which is owned by Selsey Metropolitan District Council.

## WEST EUROPE

## M Giscard will try play down EEC issues in London talks

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, Nov. 18

Some observers have been rubbing their hands with glee at the prospect of a great Franco-British set-to tomorrow and Tuesday over the budget of the European Community, mutton, and *Nephras norvegicus*, commonly known on this side of the Channel as *langoustines*.

Mrs Thatcher is expected, according to this scenario, to brandish the judgment of the European Court, and true to her iron reputation, demand her pound of flesh, or rather £10,000, as she has been insisting in recent weeks.

There has also been talk here of some rather sordid bargain between French mutton and English fish more reminiscent of the language of the market place than of the subtle shafts of diplomatic usage.

Despite the amateurs of drama, however, that is not the piece likely to be performed at No. 10 Downing Street between the French President and the British Prime Minister, at least not if M Giscard d'Estaing can help it. Britain's problems with the EEC may in the British view be at the centre of the coming Franco-British consultations. They are not considered so by France. In fact there has been a deliberate effort in French official quarters to de-dramatize the points of friction.

The French Government wishes to avoid anything which gives the impression of a Franco-British confrontation, be it over the Community budget, fish, or mutton. These, it is emphasised in Paris, are not Franco-British issues, but Community ones. They cannot be dealt with bilaterally, but only at the forthcoming European summit in Dublin.

This is not a polite way of shoving the issues, but an insistence by France that Community solutions alone can be found to what the French appreciate are genuine Community problems.

Once it is said, it is obvious that these will be raised by Mrs Thatcher, and that Mr Giscard d'Estaing will be broadly sympathetic to what she has to say. Personally, he has considerable respect for her ability and courage, and the determination which she has shown in the past six months in trying to find remedies to Britain's long-standing ills.

The change of Government in Britain has also changed the climate of Franco-British co-operation. French ministers and officials, repeatedly, say how much easier it is to work with the new Government than it was with the old one. Though some doubts remain, there is much less suspicion here, that under cover of demands for reform of the common agricultural policy or revision of the budget contribution, Britain is really aiming at demolishing the European Community and turning it into a free trade area.

France accepts that Mrs Thatcher's Government wants to stay in the Community, and that its policies are in accordance with the EEC's basic rules, though there are differences of interpretation as to what these rules are, and how they should be applied.

There is another reason why approaching these issues in this way is so important. Mrs Thatcher's policy towards France and Britain are broadly similar, climate could thus in which it would do much to ease money matters and money matters.

There are European issues, and British issues, and the monetary system, a defence, East-West policy, and the Middle East. There are French issues, and British issues, and the monetary system, a defence, East-West policy, and the Middle East. There are French issues, and British issues, and the monetary system, a defence, East-West policy, and the Middle East.

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## French playing for time in sheepmeat dispute

From Our Own Correspondent  
Paris, Nov. 18

France has failed to meet the Friday midnight deadline set by the European Commission to lift the French ban on the import of British sheepmeat. Ever since the European Court of Justice ruled on September 25 that the ban was illegal France has, in fact, taken no steps to bring itself in line with the spirit of the ruling.

President Giscard d'Estaing was in Rome in the evening of the Friday and there he told sheep farmers that the Government would negotiate minimum prices and a sheep regime as well as an intervention policy, and there was no question of letting them down.

He believes that the solution to the problem cannot be thrashed out between Britain and France in isolation. France's tactic, knowing that

the Commission has force it to comply order, is to drag its feet as long as it can. Sheepmeat regime is seen as a French ban on the import of British sheepmeat. Ever since the European Court of Justice ruled on September 25 that the ban was illegal France has, in fact, taken no steps to bring itself in line with the spirit of the ruling.

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But the French insists that solution limited and temp must respect three that Community mechanism are the balance s member country m dered globally, and budget terms; an "just return" betw buttons and a new working print Community.

France is probab accept some modifi the so-called Dub anisms to correct, the budgetary side, over question remai it will be ready to something which in French interests, or increase in France's tribution. M. Giscard after all, he be his own domestic p sation. But he m more flexible than i expected.

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Long-term funding for the scheme, involving over £20m has been arranged through Legal and General Assurance (Pensions Management).

**Gerald Ely**

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Charles Douglas-Home on the hiccup which has slowed China's trade expansion

# China: a potential market worth waiting for

When Chairman Hua and Mrs Thatcher jointly agreed to extend Sino-British trade, the watching public might be forgiven for thinking that business had already been done. There is always a tendency on the part of communist governments, who control their economies, to think that the wish for business and commerce is enough to start business on a race to sign the first contract.

Except perhaps in the defence field (and the Chinese seem to have shied away from the too-expensive Harriers) it is seldom so; and in the case of China one or two precautionary exercises must intervene.

A would-be exporter to China has to prepare himself far more than for almost any other potential export market in the world. First he must recognize that though China is a nation of nearly 1,000 million people it is not, in any real sense, a "market" of that size or anything near it.

The poverty of the country, its emphasis on agriculture—four-fifths of the labour force work on the land—its shortage of foreign exchange and its controlled economy, all conspire to put a different interpretation on the market than that which a British businessman would normally understand by the term.

It may become a market, and it may be worthwhile staking it out with some investment until the time that it does become a market, but it is not a market yet. Indeed, one has only to remember that Hongkong, with less than five million people, last year bought four times as much from Britain as the whole of

communist China with its 250 times greater population.

The second lesson is that, because the economy is controlled, the political direction of the Communist Party has a pervasive effect on decisions which the businessman might normally assume could be taken in a business-only environment.

Chinese officials are gradually weaning themselves off the habit of describing a business decision as applying "Mao Tse-tung thought" or "collectivizing with the four modernizations" and obviously hope to be able to take part in a plain business operation on its economic merits.

Thirdly, he must accept that all China's contacts—and business dealings count as official contacts—may take a long time to arrange, have a share of false starts, wrong officials and seemingly inevitable delays and so on. In fact, often sufficient in a bureaucratic opacity familiar to any reader of the works of Kafka.

There are also of course more encouraging examples which show that the Chinese can, when they desire, clinch a contract overnight, though this desire is not apparently stimulated by hard salesmanship. Equipped with this foreknowledge, what now awaits the would-be exporter?

While Chairman Hua was visiting Europe earlier this month, a mission of senior British industrialists was touring China to assess the prospects for British business. The mission led by Lord Greenhill was the third of its kind arranged by Business Perspectives in Association with The Times and organized throughout China by the Council for Promoting International Trade.



Inside China: Four-fifths of the labour force work on the land.

It found a rather chastened economic climate compared to the heady spring days of 1978. At that time China was still in the flush of the modernization programme launched after the downfall of the Gang of Four. In the course of 1977-78 China had taken in a total of £5,000m in imports. All sectors of the economy seemed to be independently engaged in an uncoordinated rush to modernize.

All that stopped earlier this year. The Chinese called it "an adjustment". Effectively it has brought the burgeoning foreign trade to a halt while Peking takes stock.

A few contracts have got through, but none of the promised loans have been taken up and the great majority of potential contracts are being held up while the Chinese set up efficient machinery to

monitor the modernization programme and prevent a crippling import boom which their slow-paced and unenterprising economy could not absorb.

All contacts with outside businessmen are being maintained since the Chinese want to inspect every opportunity for doing trade with foreign firms. However, actual commitments arising out of this wide reconnaissance are very few.

The British mission found a readiness to listen but not much likelihood for early business. It was clear that the same sort of treatment had been applied to missions of all other countries visiting Peking. The Chinese evidently hoped that their new law on "joint ventures" will pave the way for an acceleration of business opportunities.

The practical difficulties of

this law were well-rehearsed in a paper presented by the mission's deputy leader, Sir Michael Clapham, and the Chinese may be coming to see that the law on its own will not generate the stimulus for trade. It was clear that in China's perfect world the following kind of business would occur: a British manufacturer would agree to set up a factory in China, employing Chinese labour, to produce his machinery cheaper than the British version, mostly for export to the rest of Asia and Africa.

The British manufacturer would recover his investment from a royalty on the Chinese exports, which would no doubt be competing with British-made versions of the same machine. The Chinese would thus acquire the technology, employment and the British businessman would eventually receive a royalty.

Obviously such an idealized version is not the only arrangement which the Chinese would accept since the theory of joint ventures can be stretched to accommodate any number of permutations, given that both sides want to maximize their profits.

In China's case, however, there is an imbalance because while the British simply want a profitable expansion of trade, the Chinese want technology, employment and exports, at more or less regardless of profit.

That is not to say that some successful joint ventures have not been achieved, with Asian firms from Japan, the Philippines and Hong Kong leading the way. Indeed the most imaginative and concentrated area of joint venture is in the Kwangtung Province between

Hongkong and Canton, zone has been an area which 300 different British companies have contracts to set up projects which will give the advantages of easy access to the vast export of Hongkong.

It was clear to the industrialists that there is rich and easy pickings in Time and money now to be invested now, immediate or within a year, on a real profit-foreseeable future.

This may deter some companies whose genuine cannot stomach which the cost of a business is waiting as it were.

The larger the more feasible it is, however. China's economic success in expanding its leadership desire to see a lifting of the possibility of a nation of its size and in any coherent because in the view communist political danger of losing political control, a seem to outweigh the stage of pushing the modernization.

So the prospect of has to be seen as a faith, rather than as a mere certainty. How key question in the any medium or large concern, which on the it, should be lay China's economic to new, can we afford ground for years until of 900 million materializes? but afford, not to?

## Keeping Labour's conscience

One could be forgiven for believing that a condition of membership of Labour's National Executive Committee is that it should be to have the skin of a rhinoceros. The accusations buried at it by right-wing Labour Party members and the media have ranged from the hysterical to the slanderous.

Unfortunately, few political commentators have actually analysed what is happening in the Labour Party and most seem content to talk of confrontation between the "moderates" and the "extremists"—the "moderates" being sensible, intelligent people, dedicated to preserving civilised society, in contrast to the

wicked "extremists" whose only concern apparently is to destroy British democracy.

It is a neat form of political shorthand, which is not true. The argument is not between "moderates" and "extremists", but between those who wish to change the party into an American-type Democratic party, and those who seek to extend democracy to the grass roots with greater accountability from the leadership.

Some political commentators are actively urging the Labour Party to elect a new leader who will "stand up" to the NEC and engineer a split. It is time, the argument goes, to return to the days of right-wing control, which would mean, going on

Eric Heffer

past experience, expulsions, the secrecy of NEC meetings, the resurrection of a proscribed list and a purge against "Trotskyists" and other "Marxists".

Such ideas are close to those of Mr Chapman Pincher, who in his book *Inside Story*, appears to class left-wing Labour MPs as communists or Trotskyists, if not direct agents of Moscow. The logic of this argument is simple. To be left-wing is to be "unpatriotic", therefore "subversive", therefore an "agent" of one of the

East European communist states.

What is shocking is that some Labour Party people, who know better, give credence to such ideas. Unfortunately, even some in the Parliamentary leadership have accused the NEC of trying to create an East European-type system. Such accusations are irresponsible and do great harm to the party, giving comfort and sustenance to Labour's political opponents.

What the general public makes of this, God alone knows. Some who have written to me recently have believed that the Parliamentary Labour Party has been excluded from any representation on the Committee of Enquiry. Actually, the original proposal from the trade union leaders did not include PLP representation. It was the NEC who insisted that the Leader and Deputy Leader of the PLP should be on the committee. It should also be noted that out of the 14 members of the enquiry committee, eight are MPs.

Possibly what is upsetting to the NEC's critics is that the political complexion of its members is not to the liking of a majority of Labour MPs. Even that is thrown into doubt, however, by the fact that less than half the PLP actually voted for the Shadow Cabinet resolution which was recently put to a special PLP meeting.

Why then have there been such demands for greater democracy and accountability from Labour's grass-roots? Such demands do not come out of the blue. There are well-founded reasons for them.

Over the years Labour Party members, both in the constituency and the trade unions, have felt that their views were too often ignored, that their conferences were considered to be merely talking shops, and that some MPs, once elected, acted as if the grass-roots simply did not matter. For them, the list of ex-Ministers who had deserted the party's ranks was far too long. It is not, therefore,

surprising that they now want to have more say in the party's affairs.

Incidentally, this urge towards a greater democracy is the very opposite of what happens in the East European communist parties. When an attempt was made to democratize the Czechoslovakian party with its party's leadership's blessing it was suppressed by Warsaw Pact tanks and troops, and that suppression continues, as witnessed recently by the arrest and imprisonment of supporters of Charter 77. The NEC have come out in clear opposition to the Czech repression.

One is therefore entitled to ask those who are so vocally and violently opposed to the NEC, what precisely they are opposed to? Surely it cannot be opposition to the NEC, for all the Labour Party had a general secretary, Len Williams, who wrote a pamphlet, *What is Marxism*, and the party issued a centenary edition of the communist manifesto, which was foreworded by Harold Laski. Shirley Williams has said she agrees with Tony Benn that there should be more open government. Hardly anyone says they want the House of Lords and agree that it should be abolished. Are they perhaps, as Hugh Gaitskill was for a period, against Clause IV of the party's constitution?

There is room for an inquiry, so that Labour can strengthen its finances, and build up its election of their organization in the field. It is also important to further democratize Labour's procedures at conference, which means looking at the trade unions' block vote, the election of the delegates to Labour's annual conference and the basis upon which they affiliate.

Providing the NEC is given fair treatment by the media, the Labour Party has everything to gain from this enquiry.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Wirral.

## Jury vetting: is it unlawful?

The Attorney General now has the opportunity to put an end to this legally doubtful practice.

The debate on jury vetting has tended to concentrate on the desirability or otherwise of the practice. But the Attorney General's guidelines allowing vetting to take place in certain circumstances in politically sensitive and terrorist cases and trials involving professional criminal gangs—assumes, and it has been generally accepted, that the prosecution has the right to challenge jurors without having reasons.

There is a strong argument, however, for saying that prosecution has no such legal right and that therefore the basis of the Attorney General's guidelines on vetting is unlawful.

Both the prosecution and the defence have the right to inspect the list of potential jurors. At the trial, the defence has the statutory right to challenge up to three jurors without giving reasons. Apart from these "peremptory" defence challenges, both defence and prosecution can challenge any number of jurors for cause. Where the defence seeks to challenge for cause, that cause must be shown and proved in court.

The prosecution is in a different position. A statute of 1305 laid down: "If they that sue for the king will challenge any of those jurors, they shall assign a cause certain, and the truth of the cause challenge shall be inquired of according to the custom of the court."

The custom of the court became, and remains, that the prosecution do not in practice have to prove their cause. They are allowed to tell the jury to whom they object to "stand by for the Crown" without giving their reason.

If the jury can be filled with other jurors on the same panel, the stand-by jurors are forgotten. But if the panel runs out, the stand-by jurors are recalled and the prosecution

must then prove its grounds for challenge in exactly the same way as the defence. It is only very rarely that an entire panel is used up.

The prosecution does not, therefore, usually have to prove a cause. Under the 1305 Act, however, they have to have a "cause certain", the definition of which is a matter of law. The first ground entitling the prosecution to ask a juror to stand by is that he or she is ineligible for, or disqualified from, jury service under the Jurors Act 1974, for instance for being aged over 65, or having been sent to prison for five years or more.

The second ground is that a juror has a bias or interest in the case. The terms bias and interest have accepted legal meanings which apply not just to jurors but to all kinds of adjudicators—judges and magistrates for instance.

The courts have stressed that those words do not mean merely that the person holds strong opinions on a matter which might be germane to the case. There must be some personal or self-interested attitude to the particular prosecutor, or defendant, witness or

crime, which will c jurors' mind to the has to try.

Reports of trials some 100 years ago show repeatedly that have refused to let challenged on any grounds and that as reflected in the 1974 Jurors Act. Direction states:

"It is contrary to a practice for jurors, excused on more grounds such as race or political beliefs or

the Attorney guidelines on vetting, in 1975, say some gender different. The for the assembling prosecution of all-up nation on jurors reference to the 11 Special Branch, the the Criminal Records

The guidelines also for jurors to be asked by for a range of the go far beyond that 9 for instance "that strong reason for belief a juror might be influenced, in art media, by extensive racial or similar cause might reveal to other heard by him while he was sitting in camera

It appears, therefore the guidelines, with such to the courts, a statutory authority, a grounds that are established as am: good cause for pu challenging a juror, new General, who is the guidelines, now opportunity to put a this legally doubtful

Harriet J and Stephen Harriet Harriet is for the National Cl

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## On the boil over eating British

During the intermission there has been time to think. Since it seems a sight early to be thinking about next year's presidential election, I have been thinking instead about food. Those thoughts, added to a couple of experiences during the period, have driven me to this profound conclusion: that food is now almost the only area of our culture where blatant and outspoken prejudice remains racially acceptable.

My story begins with the energy crisis of the early summer. When it was at its peak, I wrote an article for the Sunday Business section of *The New York Times* arguing that, compared with Europeans, Americans consume energy prodigiously.

Among my examples I cited the American kitchen, stuffed with gadgets for performing functions which either do not need performing or which can be accomplished simply enough by hand. In particular, I pinpointed the automatic food processor and the deplorable effect it has had on American cooks, encouraging them to mash everything into a grey-green pulp.

I had struck an exposed nerve. What made my critics fume was that such observations should come from an Englishman. For one of the truths which Americans hold to be self-evident is that English food is deplorable: a safe

subject, as we shall see a bit later, for stock jokes.

Among the letters *The New York Times* printed in rebuttal of my article was a scorching one from Vermont. "May I ask," fumed the correspondent, "whether an Englishman is really qualified to judge food preparation... as a 'nonde script' pure, generally greyish green?" He concluded bluntly: "May I suggest that Michael Leapman turn his attention towards such equally pertinent facts as the reduction of British energy in the overcooking of English beef, lamb and vegetables?"

Others were provoked to wide-ranging attacks. A long letter from California dismissed my article as "vintage native left-wing cant", adding for good measure: "It was precisely that, I suppose, which commended it to *The New York Times*."

An industrialist opined: "No doubt he has garnered his wisdom from his homeland, where they have spent themselves into the state of doing less with more—from a world power to a world pauper in two generations."

Left breathless by the ferocity of these reactions, I let the matter stew. If you will forgive the expression for a few months, I was persuaded to bring it to the boil again by the news that the Imperial Group of Britain was thinking of opening a chain of Howard Johnson group of restaurants and motels which proliferate along American highways.

Although Howard Johnson's—Hojo to the cognoscenti—are now only one of scores of food-

side food and bed chains, they were one of the first Americans who grew up on their fried claims and ice cream are still inspired to nostalgia by the uniform orange roofs, with spires that can be seen for miles.

In the title story of his book, *The Origins of America*, the author Max Apple fantasizes about how Howard Johnson hid upon the sites for his oases by being "dressed around in a tuxedo with an ice cream freezer and stopping when he felt tired or hungry. Thus the chain is part of American folklore."

To be precise, it was not the news of the takeover itself which provoked me, but the local reaction to it. Senator John Tower, a Republican from Texas, wrote a "whimsical article (though it was a heavy, Texan brand of whimsy)" protest at the planned takeover.

"The thought of hundreds of Howard Johnson's restaurants along our broad, interstate highways flying the Union Jack is almost more than any ice-cream-loving, red-blooded American can take.... Is this the way for an old honoured ally to act? Are nearly two centuries of cultural, economic and military alliance now hanging in the balance?"

Then came the jokes about British food: "I suspect that now the hungry traveller... will slip into the clean, sparkling booth and open the menu to consider the fried clam, chicken and burgers, but steak-and-kidney pie, Yorkshire pudding, Devon clotted cream or even heaven forbid—haggis." It might, he suggested, be a major step towards

the recolonization of America. "Ah, what devious ways doth perfidious Albion employ to re-establish the Empire!"

Scarcely had I recovered from that fricassee of exclamations when *The New York Times* took it into its head to editorialize on the threat to Howard Johnson. The item began disarmingly enough, appearing to dismiss as piffle the suggestion that a takeover might mean "ghastly British food along highways of the new world." It even went on to say some nice things about our superb roast beef, great marmalade and even steak-and-oyster pudding, but could not resist ending on a bitter note, with a jibe about warm beer.

Now you can see how all this would be too much to bear for a sensitive reporter trying diligently to combine loyalty to his native country with respect for the land of his temporary adoption. Forging myself with an even-handed cocktail (alternating sips of scotch and bourbon), I dipped my pen into a blueberry milk shake and sent off a letter to the editor. It was, if I say so myself, something of a tour de force. While consciously an attack on unreasoned (I almost wrote, unseasoned) prejudice against British food, I managed to include within its 400 words four totally-prejudiced attacks on the cuisine or manners of France, Holland, Texas and Mexico.

I charged the French with arrogance, the Texans with eating nothing but the undistinguished food of Mexico, and the Dutch with gobbling up

cooked chips smothered in mayonnaise. Sure, I said, I was soon a letters defending my victims. "If Mr Leapman chew Dutch food," Pennsylvania critic, have leapt at the sneer at *Huyspot*, similar robust product culinary art of the

One of many attractions of New York is that they will write you if they agree or ready as if they do also received some support. The most oddly enough, was Such letters are usual but this one, although began with a defence cuisine, was a courteous, was a

The writer was in praise of British food: watering shortbread cakes, endless m preparing shellfish and berry jams, food and wonderful is more, the British most polite people a continually sincere of the earth, on any

At last we are begin down those overcooking, but there is to go yet. When I Americans that I fond of haggis and beer actually taste room temperature, shoot me an uncon glance and start to about next year's election.

Michael J



# The Times Obituaries Supplement: 2

## George Isaacs

George Isaacs, PC, who was Minister of Labour and Social Security from July 1964 to January 1965, died on October 19, 1979, at the age of 85. He was born in 1894 in London, and was a member of the House of Commons from 1929 to 1965. He was a prominent figure in the Labour Party, and was known for his role in the creation of the National Health Service. He was a close friend of Clement Attlee, and was a member of the Privy Council. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

## John Davies

John Davies, PC, who was Minister of Labour and Social Security from July 1964 to January 1965, died on October 19, 1979, at the age of 85. He was born in 1894 in London, and was a member of the House of Commons from 1929 to 1965. He was a prominent figure in the Labour Party, and was known for his role in the creation of the National Health Service. He was a close friend of Clement Attlee, and was a member of the Privy Council. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

For four years he devoted to a wide role in the affairs of the Labour Party. He was a member of the Party's executive committee, and was a close friend of Clement Attlee. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

## MR REGINALD MAUDLING

### High office in both state and party



Mr Reginald Maudling, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1961 to 1964, died on October 19, 1979, at the age of 75. He was born in 1904 in London, and was a member of the House of Commons from 1931 to 1964. He was a prominent figure in the Conservative Party, and was known for his role in the creation of the Commonwealth. He was a close friend of Winston Churchill, and was a member of the Privy Council. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

Mr Maudling was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant. He was a close friend of Winston Churchill, and was a member of the Privy Council. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

three years of litigation in New South Wales, and eventually a settlement was reached. But it was Maudling's commercial empire, and the latter's bankruptcy, which focused upon him the sensational attention of the mass media, including a hostile television programme which compelled him to sue (successfully) for libel. The trouble started in 1966 with his joining one of Poulson's companies for which he helped to obtain from the Maltese Government a contract for designing that great white elephant of a hospital at Gozo (which in the end cost the British taxpayer £1,600,000); it lasted until July 1977 when the House of Commons received the report of a Select Committee upon his and two other Members' involvement with Poulson. Maudling had not, it transpired, received a salary for his services, but he had obtained, in Poulson's name, a large contribution to the Adelphi Theatre at East Grinstead, a non-commercial enterprise to which his wife, the former actress Beryl Laverick, was devoted and which was £4,000 in debt; nor was he accused of any financial impropriety in regard to the Gozo project. He was criticised for leading the Maltese Government to believe that he could exercise influence at home on their behalf and was found to be at fault in not declaring his interest to the House when aid to Malta was being discussed in the summer of 1967. The majority of his colleagues did not take, however, too grave a view, especially after Mr Heath had spoken strongly on his behalf when the report of the Select Committee was debated on July 26, 1977. A motion by Labour backbenchers to expel him from the Commons was defeated by 324 votes to 97. In fact, it was not this which had prompted him to resign as Home Secretary four years before. It was simply, as Mr Heath explained, because of the Home Secretary's technical responsibility for the Metropolitan Police who were likely to be engaged in enquiries into Poulson's bankruptcy.

Mr Maudling was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant. He was a close friend of Winston Churchill, and was a member of the Privy Council. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

## Lord Allan of Kilmaheo

Lord Allan of Kilmaheo, DSO, OBE, who was a Conservative MP for South Paddington from 1951 to 1966, died in Sydney on April 5 shortly after being taken ill on a flight from London. He was 67. He was widely respected within the party as a man who combined charm with candour and good sense. He had been PPS to Lord Avon, when Mr Eden, to Mr Macmillan and was a close friend of Mr Heath. He had held the posts of Assistant Whip (1951-55); Financial Secretary, Admiralty (1959-59); and Under-Secretary, Foreign Office (1959-60). After leaving political life he went into business, and was chairman of the Longman Group of companies and of the London board of the Bank of Scotland. He was created a life peer in 1973. Robert Alexander Allan was born on July 11, 1914, the younger son of the late Claude A. Allan, of Kilmaheo Castle, Cardross, Dunbartonshire, and was educated at Harrow, where he won the Rothschild Scholarship. He went to Clare College, Cambridge, where he took an honours degree in history. He was a first-class athlete, and ran cross-country for the university. From Clare he went to Yale, on the Mellon Fellowship. He became a lieutenant RNVR in 1939 and had a distinguished war record. A commander in the newly formed 28th, he was awarded the DSO, made an OBE, received the Croix de Guerre, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was also made a Commander of the Legion d'Honneur and an officer of the American Legion of Merit. From 1945-46 he served at the British Embassy as Deputy Chief of Naval Information. After his demobilisation Allan became General Manager of the *Investor's Chronicle* and *The Banker* and he was also a director of two other companies. He was the parliamentary chairman of the Docks and Harbour Association, and from 1948-52 was president of the Clyde Flotilla of the RNVR. In 1945 he had contested Dunbartonshire as a Conservative and was narrowly defeated. He fought the newly formed constituency of West Dunbartonshire at the 1950 general election and at a by-election in the same division a month later but was defeated on both occasions. In the 1955 general election in October 1951, he was returned for South Paddington after a straight fight with Labour. He married in 1947, Maureen, daughter of Harold Stewart-Clark. They had one son and one daughter.

## MR GEORGE WOODCOCK

### Changing functions of TUC



Mr George Woodcock, PC, who was General Secretary of the TUC from 1960 to 1969, died on October 19, 1979, at the age of 75. He was born in 1894 in London, and was a member of the House of Commons from 1931 to 1969. He was a prominent figure in the Labour Party, and was known for his role in the creation of the National Health Service. He was a close friend of Clement Attlee, and was a member of the Privy Council. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

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Throughout these five years of unprecedented development in the relations between the TUC and the Government, Woodcock had a firm hand on the reins. Until the return of the Labour Government he was frequently opposed by Mr Frank Cousins, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the only member of the TUC General Council whom Woodcock regarded as of comparable stature to himself. When Cousins departed to become Minister of Technology, Woodcock felt himself in lonely eminence. During his years of office he had become a public figure. His busy eyebrows, silvery hair and unbridled comments on industrial affairs were familiar to every television viewer. His name was known to every citizen who had formerly described him as aloof now began to speak of his arrogance. But though he regarded and sometimes spoke of his colleagues as individuals with something not far short of contempt, he retained a deep respect for their collective good sense. In almost a mystical way, as it would be to him, they became the embodiment of generations of experience. He would do his utmost to persuade them, usually successfully, that they would try to circumvent their decisions. On more than one occasion, he deliberately refrained from giving the leadership they were looking for, so that they could reach an untrammelled decision. Nobody found him an easy colleague, partly because he did not hide his feelings. During his period as assistant general secretary of the TUC he had been increasingly under the leadership of Sir Vincent Tewson and for a considerable period the two men were hardly on speaking terms. After the Labour Government came to power his relations with Mr Ray Gunter at the Ministry of Labour were difficult. On the other hand, he often had a high regard for men of strong personality even when he differed from them. He made a point of emphasizing the non-political character

## Mr Tom Swain

Mr Tom Swain, Labour MP for Derbyshire, North-East since 1959, died on March 2 at the age of 67 after a car crash. He had been on the point of retiring from the House of Commons. Swain, a former miner, was a champion of the miners in the House and an uncompromising left winger. In 1957 he was elected chairman of the miners' Parliamentary group. He was largely responsible for the opposition to the Government's White Paper of that year which accepted a run-down of the industry almost as drastic as the forecast of Lord Robens. Swain threatened to tear up the Paper on the floor of the Commons; his group forced the Government to abandon its plans of debating the White Paper together with a Bill providing £130 million aid for coal and jobs for displaced miners—the issue was debated separately. Swain abstained over Prices and Incomes and voted against the Common Market. He was a member of the House of Commons from 1959 to 1979. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

## The Duke of Abercorn

The Duke of Abercorn, 4th Duke, died on June 4 at the age of 75. He had for 13 years been a Northern Ireland senator and also played his part in local government. Born on February 29, 1904, the elder son of the third duke, he was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He was commissioned into the Grenadier Guards. He also trained as a banker in the City, but unlike his father who had been a Conservative MP at Westminster, he contented himself with a political life in the government of his native province. From 1949 to 1962 he was a member of the Senate of the Government of Northern Ireland and he had served on the council of that body. He had been a member of the House of Commons from 1951 to 1962. He was a man of great integrity and a dedicated public servant.

## Sir Alfred Broughton

Sir Alfred Broughton, who died on April 2, aged 76, had been Labour member for Batley and Morley since 1949. In the Commons he was an Opposition Whip from 1960 to 1964 and a member of the Speaker's panel of chairmen from 1964 to 1976. He came of a medical family which had practised in the Batley area for many years. Educated at Russell School and Downing College, Cambridge, he served in the RAFVR in the Second World War and was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding in 1971. He was knighted for his services to Parliament in 1969. He was twice married.



## Finance, development and enterprise of modern business

## Sir John Cohen

Sir John Cohen, who founded Tesco Stores, died on March 24 at the age of 80.

Better known as Jack Cohen and an unassuming public figure, he created in post-war years, he was among Britain's most successful businessmen and the archetypal entrepreneur who literally created a major enterprise, starting with a street market barrow, in his own lifetime. He was the acknowledged pioneer of supermarket trading in Britain and among the first to establish small self-selection food shops in the late 1940s and 1950s in spite of rationing, building controls, and shortages of foodstuffs.

Born on October 6, 1899, in London's East End as Jacob Cohen, fourth surviving child of a Polish emigrant Jew, Avrom, Jack experienced a dour and controlled childhood. His father was a patriarch and Orthodox by faith. Jack had no desire to enter tailoring even if he had become a skilled buttonhole machinist before reaching a decision at 18 to enlist in the Royal Flying Corps. He became a pilot and was shot down over the Channel in a biplane on New Year's Eve, 1917.

It was during this period that he developed breathing trouble and a hospital diagnosis of a broken nose bone which had to be removed, giving him the distinctive pug-nosed features which later made him known as "Pug" Cohen. He found himself back in hospital as a survivor of the troop carrier *Osmanieh*, which struck a mine in Alexandria harbour on New Year's Eve, 1917.

Belonging to the Jewish community in Alexandria, he became aware for the first time of the Balfour Declaration of the previous November, and the discussion of a national home for the Jewish people was to leave a lasting impression on him. He was demobilised in March, 1919, together with many other young men, and unwilling to return to tailoring. His only tangible assets were the Victory and General Service Medals, a weekly medical pension of 40p and a £30 demobilisation gratuity.

The Labour Exchange, filled with young men, had nothing to offer. He was to recall: "I wanted work. This was our day." He spent some time walking round the street markets of East London, and was struck by the hordes of bargain hunters milling around the stalls. He was to recall: "I wanted work. This was our day." He spent some time walking round the street markets of East London, and was struck by the hordes of bargain hunters milling around the stalls.

The modest stock of meat, pastes, golden syrup, and condensed milk labelled for French forces were stored in his father's workshop at Dingle Road, Hackney, and one Tuesday in 1919 he borrowed a barrow and trundled his first stock to Well Street market, nearby, and paid an existing stallholder one shilling (5p) for some space.

Later to enjoy the nickname "Jack the Slaughter," he was a natural street salesman. Standing at the counter's stall, he used a reverse auctioneer technique, lowering his prices before long he was surrounded by regular customers. In Hackney, Hoxton, and Caledonian markets, lighting his stalls with his own lamps and soon his trading expanded throughout London and the Home Counties.

The markets taught Cohen the art of wholesaling and buying in its most rudimentary form. This led to bulk buying of soap and later tea, a significant development, for he met tea importer T. E. Stockwell, whose initials in conjunction with Co were to become TESCO. The deals became bigger and more ambitious, and during the 1930s he had become a wholesaler to other market traders and toyed with the idea of opening shops of his own. The first was in Tottenham, North London.

After the war, Cohen, with a Ministry of Food permit, revisited the United States to study self-service shopping. He was to say he was flabbergasted by the supermarket chains. Stores were gleaming palaces, well lit, roomy, clean and filled with packaged goods denied to a war-weary British man in the grip of controls. On his return he faced the Co-operative movement into self-service distribution. His first help-yourself stores were criticized by fellow shopkeepers, regarded as a threat to personal service and counter-trading.

Through the next two decades he was to engage in remorseless growth, building up the first supermarket chain, bringing to them something of the excitement of the street markets. His philosophy was to be embraced in the title of his biography, *File It High Sell It Cheap*, and his activities attracted constant publicity as he fought against one of the principal restrictions on self-service trading—resale price maintenance. His battles with suppliers for price reductions for bulk orders in order to reduce prices are now part of retail history.

The technique of low margin and high volume selling created a business empire, with bigger and bigger stores selling non-food lines, too. Always in the thick of controversy, Cohen ignored a boycott of trading stamps organised by Lord Sainsbury

and Tesco took up the Green Shield franchise, later dropped.

Cohen's business philosophy always approached every problem in terms of the shoppers' reaction. A generous supporter of many charities, he was a regular visitor to Israel and funded provision of homes for elderly and poor Jews. He enjoyed the company of people in the world of entertainment and horse racing and became a Master of the Worshipful Company of Carmen. Knighted in 1969 for services to the economy, he never forgot his origins and some of his happiest times were spent in more recent years renewing friendships with street market characters.

He married, in 1924, Sarah Fox. They had two daughters.

## Miss Barbara Hutton

Miss Barbara Hutton, granddaughter of F. W. Woolworth, founder of the chain of stores which bear his name, died on May 11 at the age of 66. She was reputed to have inherited the bulk of her fortune and it was said that by the time she came of age this had increased to £10m.

She was seven times married. One of her husbands was the actor Cary Grant and another was Baron Cromwell, a tennis player. By her second marriage to Count Kurt Hauke-Weinhold, a Dane, she had one son, her only child. He died in an air crash in 1972.

## Mr Conrad Hilton

Mr Conrad Hilton, the American hotelier whose worldwide chain of hotels was to become a symbol of modern luxury, died on January 3 at the age of 91.

His death removes a character in some sort of symbolic of the post-war social scene, with its opulent spending, its ostentatious, its craze for the high and huge, its passion for the machine. From modest beginnings in New Mexico, Hilton, passing from one deal or venture to another with ever-increasing audacity, at length became head of a large group of over 100 hotels designed for the wealthy traveller, which, beginning in the United States, spread eventually to western Europe, Britain, North Africa, the near and middle east, and away out to Pakistan, Hong Kong, Manila and Tokyo. These monstrous edifices of steel and concrete were often doubtful architectural assets to the landscapes of such cities as London, Rome, Athens and Istanbul. They were not places to which to retire, and had not the *Gemlichkeit* of the quiet, personal-service hostels beloved of the country cousin up for the season or for a shopping spree. They were essentially designed for the opulent American on tour, and brought in considerable tourist trade (for example to Egypt and Turkey) as they set aside a story of careful catering for those who expected "everything laid on" wherever they went.

Conrad Nicholson Hilton was born in 1888 at San Antonio, New Mexico, where his Norwegian-born father had a general store; and Conrad used to say that he was selling pork and beans and coffee "before I could see over the top of the counter." He worked hard and saved, and in 1919, having raised a small amount of capital, started a doehouse, which did well. This was the ultimate ancestor of the huge, trim cliff-like New York Hilton, and over 50 of its kind.

Hilton developed a small chain of hotels in Texas in the 1920s. The Wall Street disaster and its aftermath put him temporarily out of step; but he found his feet, and proceeded with a series of astute and audacious deals which brought him at length, in 1945, to his first major acquisition—the 3,000-room Stevens Hotel in Chicago. His first venture overseas was the Caribe Hilton, which he built in Puerto Rico in 1947. Two years later, he won control of the great Waldorf Astoria Hotel. By 1954 his business had reached such dimensions that he was able to effect the biggest deal in the history of the hotel industry, paying no less than £37m for the Statler Hotel chain.

Hilton's excursions abroad did not commend themselves to his fellow-directors, mostly middle western and western business men, but to honour his late father, Hilton received £500,000 for a separate international division. However, the

event proved that Hilton knew best. Ploughing back the profits from the Caribe, he built between 1947 and 1957 eight more foreign hotels. He did his best to use local architects, decorators, and materials, and made a point of including some local gastronomic items in his menus. There were some errors of judgment, of course, but in the main the enterprises succeeded. Hilton's mode of financing his hotels reduced his own risks to a minimum and gave the greatest possible incentive to his collaborators to make a success of the venture. His usual plan was to depend on local capital for the land, building, and furnishings, and to hand over two thirds of the profits to the managers and keep one third himself.

Hilton had no cultural interests, and was known as a philanthropist. His cuisine was quite simple. By nature optimistic, he had certain traits. He was susceptible to flattery, unscrupulous, and trusting by nature. Behind his financial ability he had an odd streak of naivety, which manifested itself in things like greasing the opening of a new hotel by talking the dance floor with a personable partner. Perhaps it was this trait, rather than a touch of *folie de grandeur*, which caused him in his later years to see the expansion of his empire as a factor in the promotion of world peace.

An enthusiastic Roman Catholic, Hilton contrived to remain in good odour with the Church despite two divorces. He had three sons by his first marriage, and all three followed him into his business. His second wife was the actress Zsa Zsa Gabor, by whom he had a daughter, and he married his third wife two years ago.

On this basis, he negotiated several property transactions, notably the formation of a syndicate to buy and subsequently rebuild the Prince of Wales Theatre in London. He also extended his business connections with South Africa, investing especially in gold mining companies which proved very profitable during the 1930s. These solid gains in the years immediately after the Second World War.

By his early 40s, Hilton had acquired considerable capital funds, and the most significant move for his future career came in 1948, when he bought a substantial interest in the New Century Finance Company, the biggest single shareholder in a West End Issuing House.

## Mr James Parratt

Mr James Parratt, CBE, chairman of Birds Eye Foods from 1956 to 1974, died in London on June 14 at the age of 86.

James Ross Parratt was born in 1893 and educated at Leamington College and at various universities in England and on the Continent. He joined Unilever as a management trainee in 1914 and when war broke out he was enlisted in the Royal Marines, where he rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. At the end of the war he resumed his career with Unilever, joining Crosfield, Watson & Cossage Ltd as general manager, and spent two years as marketing director of the Dutch subsidiary Lever Zeep & Vinolia Ltd.

Returning to England, he became sales director of Hudson & Knight before entering Birds Eye in 1952. He became chairman in 1956.

James Parratt is universally regarded as the driving force behind the growth of the British frozen food industry and he was instrumental in the development of Birds Eye from a small company with a few hundred employees to the biggest frozen food company in the world.

It was James Parratt who, in 1955, introduced the fish finger into the nation's diet but when, on the occasion of retirement, he was asked what he considered to be his greatest achievement, he replied: "The development of the retail trade of frozen food and means of selling frozen food."

At the time when he joined Birds Eye there were no more than 4,000-5,000 shops selling frozen food from closed top cabinets. Today, frozen foods are a major and integral part of the British grocery trade and over 15,000 outlets now sell them.

Sir James Hutchison, Bt, DSO, the prominent shipowner, former Conservative Minister, and for two years, president of the Assembly of the Western European Union, died on February 24 at the age of 85.

Hutchison had not only a distinguished public career, but was also a man of exceptional resource and bravery. As the main British link with the French section of the Special Operations Executive, the many-headed group whose members were dropped into German-occupied Europe to help sabotage the German effort, Hutchison himself shortly after D-Day—though over 50 at the time—was parachuted into Normandy to continue his liaison work with French resistance forces. So well known had Colonel Hutchison, as he then was, become to the Germans, however, that he had decided to have his face changed by London plastic surgeons before the drop to secure effective disguise. Known popularly as the "Pimpernel of the Maquis," Hutchison received the DSO and the Croix de Guerre for his wartime exploits and was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

James Riley Holt Hutchison was born in 1893, a son of the late Thomas Holt Hutchison, from whom he inherited his shipping interests and his love

Sir Charles Clore, the financier and industrialist, whose activities greatly influenced the development of British business, died on July 26. He was 74.

In the business world, Charles Clore will be chiefly remembered for the financial success he achieved as a "take-over bidder." During the 1950s, Clore made expert use of "bid" techniques to extend his commercial empire and personal business influence. He, and a few other business-men came to symbolize the "take-over bid" in the public mind. And the manner in which business and public hostility to this kind of financial operation was gradually modified sheds an interesting light on trends in British industry and indeed the economy in general during the post-war decades.

Clore was born in London on Christmas Eve, 1904. His parents had emigrated to England from Russia while they were still young. He attended a primary school in north London and started work in the moderately successful manufacturing business his father had built up. His early ventures into business on his own account included buying the South African rights in the film of the world championship fight between Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey, and selling them profitably in South Africa, and, with the financial help of his family, buying a derelict slaving ship at Cricklewood which within a few years he had turned into a successful concern.

On this basis, he negotiated several property transactions, notably the formation of a syndicate to buy and subsequently rebuild the Prince of Wales Theatre in London. He also extended his business connections with South Africa, investing especially in gold mining companies which proved very profitable during the 1930s. These solid gains in the years immediately after the Second World War.

By his early 40s, Clore had acquired considerable capital funds, and the most significant move for his future career came in 1948, when he bought a substantial interest in the New Century Finance Company, the biggest single shareholder in a West End Issuing House.

Investment Registry. A few months from the time Clore joined its board, Investment Registry, in 1951, made an important takeover bid for the Rockingham Palace Road store, Rockingham Garage. Soon after, acting through another finance company, Clore made a bid for one of London's main luxury hotels, Grosvenor House (Park Lane). Both offers failed, but they helped establish the pattern of bold outside attack and spirited defence by existing boards of directors, with which shareholders and the public were to become increasingly familiar during the 1950s, and of course, they further developed Clore's financial skills.

These were used with devastating effect in the two succeeding years, when his reputation as a financier was founded; for J. Searns and Company and for the Bentley Engineering group. These followed Clore's acquisition, through a subsidiary, of the share capital of the Furness Shipbuilding Company, Middlesbrough, in 1951.

To Clore, the attraction of Searns and its subsidiary, Freeman, Hardy and Willis, was chiefly the 300 shares owned by the group. Shareholders received an offer for their shares from Investment Registry in early 1953, and although advised not to accept by the existing board (which was to pay higher dividends in future, and pointed out the substantial value of the organization's freeholds) by the end of February 1953 Clore had won control of a majority of the equity shares and had become chairman of the company. Subsequently, freeholds owned by Freeman, Hardy and Willis were sold for substantial sums and long leases acquired in the group. Searns was turned into a holding company with very strong capital resources available for fresh investments.

Between 1950 and 1953, meanwhile, Clore had acquired majority control of Bentley Engineering, a major company in the making machine business. In turn, Bentley Engineering, in 1954, made a successful bid, again not without resistance from the existing board, for the shares of the Ledsen, Hosley and textile machinery manufacturers, Mellor Brothers, Ltd. and Company. Thus by the end of 1954 Clore had built up a

strong and widely based financial position. He rounded off a complex series of shrewd financial operations by the creation of a new holding company which, through share transactions involving Furness, Bentley Engineering and Searns, enabled him to realize the surplus cash created by the reorganization of the Searns business, in which he maintained a substantial share interest.

Supplementary to Clore's skills as a financier were his commercial abilities, although like other takeover bidders he was often bitterly criticized for buying his way into business fields in which he had himself no direct experience. The years after 1954 saw him concerned chiefly with reorganizing the Searns group and driving it to develop the business more profitably. Through several notable acquisitions it developed the largest single unit in the footwear business of the United Kingdom: the British Shoe Corporation, whose outlets eventually included Dolcis, Lilley and Skinner, Saxons, Mansfield and Trustform. But Clore continued to interest himself in takeover bids of an industrial nature, and indeed being seen as the figure behind many episodes with which he was not concerned. In 1956 he made an offer for the motor vehicle distributor, Scottish Motor Traction (created by many across the border on the grounds that it would mean transfer of control to outsiders of a Scottish company), which was successful despite a counter-offer by the late Hugh Fraser. Other notable takeovers were for Marjorie Webb and General in 1957 and for Lewis's Investment Trust in 1965.

SIR CHARLES CLORE  
Skill in building commercial empire

However, Clore's most daring takeover bid, for the £47m Watney group of Watney Mann, in 1958, was a failure. Clore's very success as a bidder drove the market prices of the shares he wanted higher than he was prepared to pay and—large part—because of City anxiety about the damage that a takeover might do to the company at the time apparently inflicting on business reputations—the contest was settled amicably. Significantly, Clore's bid was followed by a proxy reorganization by Watney Mann.

After the Watney Mann bid, Clore devoted himself to the cultivation of his extensive property interests, which he secured in 1958 through City and Central Investments, subsequently merged with the late Mr Jack Cotton's City Centre Group, in a joint enterprise which did not fulfil its early promise. His more spectacular deals seemed to have ended with the 1950s, of which they were so characteristic a feature. In 1965, however, another major and successful bid was launched by the British Shoe Corporation, this time for Lewis's Investment, owners of the Oxford Street store, Selfridges. And in 1971, Searns Holdings made an adventurous £20m bid for "the world's biggest bookmakers," the William Hill Organization.

As Clore struggled with industrial rather than financial problems during the early 1960s, much of the old "magic" seemed to have worn off, and several of his own companies came to seem vulnerable. Nonetheless, his commercial instincts remained extensive and his business status considerable. Like the rest of British industry, Clore's empire ran into the problems of inflation during the early 1970s and its financial results were also damaged by a fall in international demand for knitting machines, which affected the property of one of its major subsidiaries. On the other side of the Searns business, Clore's operations were the subject of serious economic interest in the summer of 1976, when a group of economists recommended that the British Shoe Corporation should be nationalized. Monopolies Commission, as having acted "to the detriment of both the industry and the consumer"—an allegation

which Clore himself was "boasted" and his wealth might have been put to charity were there made quietly and without publicity. A high level worker in the finance, he found in his own expert knowledge and acquired the most important collections in English financial history. The 1950s was a period of special circumstances, and ab conservative financial management by many directors, and previous government dividend payments rested fundamentally on financial intelligence of all kinds, and his insight into the situation. In 1971 Clore's services to the industry and the consumer were an allegation

## New ideas for architecture

and after the war the Royal Festival Hall (with the use of Research Studio), the Fairfield Halls at Croydon and the Free Trade Hall at Manchester.

He was born in Dublin in 1888 into a family which had been settled for four centuries near Mulline, Rome, formerly Baginbun, in County Cork. He was known always by his second name, Hope, and many have been curious about its origin. The story has a Victorian flavour; his parents' first child did not survive, and his anxiety prompted the name Hope for the second and Faith for the third. Their faith and hope were fulfilled by three more children.

His education began at St Peter's, York, and later he moved to Cuthbert Creighton's House at Uppingham. He took up engineering studies at Leeds University but soon abandoned them for architecture, which he entered through a particularly fresh example, particularly the powerful twisted buttresses supporting the beams on which the whole canopy of glass and concrete rests.

Nervi, who held many Italian distinctions, found time to write several books among them *The Art & Science of Construction* (1952) and *Aesthetics and Technology in Building* (1965). He was severely wounded at the Somme and was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The wound left him with a limp and a stoop which added memorably to his spare figure and unforgettable face.

Shortly after the war he was appointed Librarian of the Architectural Association, which had then recently moved to his home in Bedford Square. He was a creative period and Baginbun family professional friends there. Among them was Robert Atkinson, with whom he began writing *The Theory and Elements of Architecture*, based partly on Atkinson's lectures at the School. The first volume was published in 1926 and was quickly sold out. Vol II was eagerly awaited, but although substantially completed, it never appeared, largely due to Baginbun's perfectionism.

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# Distinguished service in British Army and Royal Air Force

## FIELD MARSHAL SIR GERALD TEMPLER Winning mastery over terrorists in Malaya

Field Marshal Sir Gerald Walter Robert Templer, KG, GCB, GCMG, KBE, DSO, died on October 25 at the age of 81.

Few men who have reached the summit of the profession of arms have been so consistently underestimated outside the Army as Sir Gerald Templer. Although he was a vivid, unconventional personality, he was also a dedicated professional infantry officer with some of the tricks of self-advertisement or taste for public disputation that have elevated less able men, in only a while, into national figures.

Although a man of austere and even forbidding appearance, he was a discerning humourist, and he delighted in old and beautiful things, especially if they had the added flavour of some military association. It was, indeed, largely due to his energy and enthusiasm that Army museums were gradually transformed from dusty, decaying collections of stuffed uniforms and campaign medals into genuine centres of military history and tradition, and it was Templer's inspiration which raised the money for the National Army Museum in Chelsea which, when it opened in 1971, provided a focal point for the student of military history in this country.

Templer was born on September 11, 1898, and from school at Wellington went on to Sandhurst. In 1916 he was commissioned into the Royal Irish Fusiliers, where his secure cast of features attracted the somewhat "macabre" from mental nickname of Charles Peace. Although in later life he was not a man with whom it was wise to risk familiarity, there were still a few old friends who referred to him as "Peach" to the mystification of non-initiates.

From 1916 until 1927 he commanded a platoon of his regiment, a feat of endurance which might surprise the

young officer of today; but in those days 11 years as a subaltern was nothing out of the ordinary. In 1925, 1926 and 1927, Templer won the Platoon Match Competition of the Egyptian Command Rifle Meeting, an achievement which he remembered with pride even when he became Chief of the Imperial General Staff in 1952. He possessed the Staff College and, unusually for a regular officer of his generation, scarcely knew his own regiment again. From the Staff College he went to the Royal Regiment, with whom he served in Palestine and won the DSO as a Company Commander.

There followed a period on Lord Gort's staff at the beginning of the Second World War and he returned to England after Dunkirk, to raise and command a service battalion—the 9th Battalion—of the Royal Sussex Regiment. When, many years later, Templer was faced, as CIGS, with the task of presiding over the contraction of the Army, his experience of service in three great infantry regiments had instilled in him a tolerant flexibility not always detectable in senior officers who had known only one regiment.

Having formed and trained the 9th Royal Sussex as a battle group, he was promoted to brigadier and distinguished in Burma. Templer's promotion was rapid. In considerably less time than it had taken him to progress from second-lieutenant captain, he was, in 1942, at the age of 44, lieutenant general, commanding 2 Corps District—the youngest lieutenant general in the Army.

However, in 1943, he relinquished his appointment to command a division in action. After a short time with 1st Division he commanded 56th Division at Anzio and for a while, when his own divisional commander was wounded, the 1st Division as well. Templer's American force commander under whom these divisions operated, described Templer as "conspicuous among British commanders, intelligent, energetic and colourful, with a keen sense of

humour... he was the only British Divisional Commander who could have done well with an American division". In 1944 he was involved in a serious accident in Italy, while commanding 6th Armoured Division, and invalided home; but he recovered with remarkable resilience and in 1945 joined Montgomery in Western Europe as Director of Military Operations both before and after the German surrender. He displayed considerable administrative ability in handling the appallingly complex problems which faced the First Army Group in the first few weeks of peace.

After four years at the War Office, from 1946-50, first as Director of Military Intelligence and then as Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Templer was appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, and it was here, for two years, that he perfected the organizational and administrative skills which had always been his strength.

In 1952 he was appointed High Commissioner and Director of Operations in Malaya, where, since 1948, communist terrorists had been engaged in a jungle war against the Government. At the end of 1951 Sir Henry Gurney, Templer's predecessor as High Commissioner, had been killed in a terrorist ambush, and a low water mark in the operations against the communist forces had been reached. Templer's arrival had a remarkable effect. He set out at once to win "the hearts and minds of the people"—a philosophy of patient and imaginative administration which contrasted strangely with the accusations, often levelled at him in Malaya, of being short-tempered, cold and vindictive. He was merciless in his retribution against villagers who helped and sheltered terrorists; on the other hand he gave them generous rewards for information. Although he infuriated the press, terrified his subordinates and sometimes outraged the politicians back in London, he laid the sure foundations on which the eventual victory over the communists was based.

In 1955 he became Chief of



the Imperial General Staff, where his earliest responsibility was to ensure that the phased reduction of the British Army then taking place should be accomplished without permanent damage to efficiency and morale. He did so with dedication and with great sympathy for the infantry, whose traditional regimental system was threatened by amalgamations and disbandments. As a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee he fiercely defended the interests of the Army as a whole and earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues. Although, like all field marshals, he never retired, he left active duty in 1958, but took care not to sever his links with the Army. He was colonel of several regiments, including his own Royal Irish Fusiliers, and a singular mark of distinction for an infantryman of the Royal Horse Guards (The Blues) and of The Blues and The Royals when the two regiments amalgamated in 1969. His interests outside the service were wide—he was a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, a

member of the Executive Committee of the National Trust and president of the British Horse Society.

Sir Gerald Templer was a man of extraordinary contrasts. Although frail and usually haggard in appearance, he was tough enough at the age of 69 to deal firmly and decisively with three young thugs who tried to rob him late at night in a London street.

Fastidious standards of dress and general turn-out were at startling odds with his language, which was usually studded with lurid idiom and occasionally decorated with barrack-room monosyllables. It was once said of him that he regarded the word "theoretical" as a term of high opprobrium, while "academic" was his nearest approach to "obscene". This is the kind of smart, superficial and inaccurate judgment to which Templer was frequently subjected by those outside the Army. He was, above all, a soldier's soldier.

## Maj Gen Sir F. de Guingand

Major General Sir Francis de Guingand, KBE, CB, DSO, Chief of Staff, 8th Army 1942-44 and Chief of Staff, 21st Army Group 1944-55, died on June 29 at the age of 79.

Francis Wilfred de Guingand was born on February 28, 1900, the son of Francis Julius de Guingand, briar-root pipe manufacturer. Educated at Ampleforth and Sandhurst, he was commissioned into The West Yorkshire Regiment in December, 1919. His first meeting with the future Field-Marshal Montgomery was in Southern Ireland in 1921 when the latter was brigade major in the same brigade, and in the following year Montgomery lived in the same mess in Fulford Barracks when he was on the staff of the 49 West Riding Division and played golf with the obviously able subaltern commanding the training cadre of the West Yorks.

"I scarcely remember a time," de Guingand was to begin his second book, *African Assignment* (1953), "when I was not in love with Africa." In 1926 he was seconded to The King's African Rifles to test his dream and replenish his bank account. He became OC, Troops, Nyasaland, in 1930. He returned to his regiment in 1931, and in 1932 the West Yorks being then in Egypt, where Montgomery was commanding the 1st Battalion of The Warwickshire Regiment in the Western Desert. He found himself in Quena, where de Guingand at Montgomery's insistence was nominated for the Staff College. The years 1935 and 1936 were spent at Camberley, though the future Field-Marshal still as one of de Guingand's instructors.

In 1939 he was appointed military assistant to the new Secretary of State for War, Lord Bessborough. He learnt the ropes quickly, for he was overhauling the old guard who eventually saw off his new master. With the development of the war in the Middle East, he was an obvious and successful choice as an instructor at the Staff College, just being established at Haifa. He was soon, however, posted to GHQ, Cairo, as a joint planner with the Navy and RAF, and a member of the Mohammed Ali Club, and he described in his first book *Operation Victory* (1947), and again in his *Generals at War* (1964), he was far from happy about the plans for the Greek campaign. The experience taught him that decisions affecting soldiers are not always taken for military reasons, a lesson Montgomery was to find it harder to learn. De Guingand had impressed the taciturn Auchinleck, whose replacement by Alexander in 1941 led to the inspired selection of de Guingand as Director of Military Intelligence early in 1942 at a time when that branch was under attack. He quickly took over the post, and in the year when the Allied line was being consolidated at Alam el Buei he was unexpectedly summoned by Auchinleck to the Western Desert to become BGS, Eighth Army. De Guingand's name became thereafter associated with Montgomery's, it should not pass unnoticed that he had been spotted as early as 1939 before the war by the War Office as a possible successor to Sir Frank Simpson.

De Guingand felt set down and nursed his disappointment to the end of his days. But Auchinleck was right, as usual. De Guingand's nervous frame had taken too much punishment and in 1946 he was invalided out. Disappointed too in his hope of a Governorship, he went to Governor of Southern Rhodesia and into business. When he moved to South Africa he rapidly found his feet and it was not long before he became the South African chairman of the Leppin shareholders and chairman or director of several other companies. His increasing wealth enabled him to indulge one of his greatest pleasures, the turf, and he became chairman of the South African Jockey Club. His passion for

able war correspondents by his press conferences. He staffed the conference technique, never doing other people's business for them but working rapidly through detailed agenda to see that all was covered.

Just as he sifted for Montgomery, so his staff would sift for him. The former, most disillusioned older judgement of Sir Miles Graham, his closest colleague (with whom he seemed to be playing eternal backgammon) gave him a confident and a friendship which eased the heavy responsibility which the Chief of Staff system imposed upon a nervous frame. They were to remain together till the war ended.

As the Desert War came to its long end, it became obvious that he had a further gift or extension of his existing quiverful: he could get along with Allies. Americans in particular he liked immediately and they liked him. This was especially important in that it was soon obvious that his commander was less apt in this relationship. It was said that he and Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, got along especially well together because they both had bad stomachs. Certainly neither was a particularly well man and just as assuredly they knew how to iron out differences, surmount national prejudices and wrestle out solutions in unison. Increasingly as the war wore on Montgomery used de Guingand as his mouthpiece with the Americans.

To extract from the story of the campaigns from Alam el Buei to the Battle of the deception plan at Alam el Buei and the change of strategy at Alam el Buei were two, the Buz before El Hama was another. And there were many more. His eager, restless spirit was ever searching for new, more rapid, more economical, solutions.

It was never de Guingand went to the War Office as DMI, an appointment which many (not excluding himself) imagined presaged his becoming VCIGS when Montgomery came to succeed Lord Alanbrooke in Whitehall. It was not to be. Sir Archibald Nye, the VCIGS, was leaving the War Office to take up the Governorship of Madras. Montgomery proposed to inherit de Guingand as Nye's successor, but Alanbrooke still very much in charge, vetoed the choice, himself preferring Sir Richard McCreery, a suggestion unacceptable to Montgomery. The two field-marshal then readily agreed on the happy choice of Sir Frank Simpson.

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looking for recipes—or bridges led to his establishment of the South Africa Foundation. His marriage to Arlie, the beautiful Australian widow of a brother officer, Major H. D. Stewart of the West Yorks, which took place in 1942 in Cairo, was dissolved in 1957.

One of his last visits to Britain was as a sick man, to act as one of the pall bearers at the funeral of Field-Marshal Montgomery. He was a very clever, nervy, restless and delightful man who was always looking for happiness and furnishing it for a good many other people as a consequence. For himself he was too apt to dig up the flower to see how it was growing; but he was always great fun to be with. In his last years he made an immeasurable and peculiarly personal contribution to the best of Chief of Staff, it has been said, since Bertrich. Besides his two books already mentioned de Guingand also published *African Assignment* (1953) and *From Brass Hat to Bowler Hat* (1979).

## AM Sir John Tremayne

Air Marshal Sir John Tremayne, KCB, CBE, DSO, has died at the age of 87. Born on July 12, 1913, the son of C. H. Babington he renounced the surname of Babington in 1945 and used his mother's maiden name. This ended a long-standing source of confusion because his career ran parallel to that of his younger brother, Air Marshal Sir Philip Babington. Sir John's great contribution was in the field of training, and his work before and during the Second World War did much to ensure that the ground crews of the Royal Air Force matched the courage and gallantry of the flying members.

Entered for the Royal Navy, he flew in the naval wing in 1933 and was one of the original twelve flight commanders of RNAS. When war came he distinguished himself with the coolness and daring of his flying. In November 1941 he took part in the memorable raid on the Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen for which he was awarded the DSO.

After the war he served on aeronautical control commissions, at No 7 and No 3 Groups, in Iraq, and on the League of Nations from 1934 to 1936 he was AOC, Halton, the home of the apprentice training in the RAF. Here his keen interest in the technicians of the RAF who were to bear the brunt of the next decade were of the right quality. From 1941-43, as AOC-in-C, Technical Training Command, he infused the Halton spirit into his command. His last post was perhaps his most disappointing. He was appointed Head of the RAF Mission in Moscow in June 1943, at a time when the Russians were being reassured by the presence of a Second Front. The great contribution which the RAF was making to extend the common enemy was disdainfully dismissed by the Kremlin. He retired from the RAF in February, 1944.

## MARSHAL OF THE RAF SIR JOHN SLESSOR Strategist and Trenchard disciple

Marshal of The Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, GCB, DSO, MC, Chief of the Air Staff from 1950 to 1952, died on July 12 at the age of 82.

The tremendous influence of Winston Churchill on the birth, growth, and development of the Royal Air Force continued for so long that even the most distinguished officers who emerged from both great wars seemed largely to have been in an accepted doctrine written in unalterable terms by one who all agreed was "Father" of his race. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor could not have disagreed with the view that he was one of the disciples of Trenchard, and he might well have the best claim to have inherited his mantle—but he had great contributions to make in the formation of a strategic doctrine and the exposition of air policy that were essentially his own.

Before the last war he had built himself a considerable reputation in service circles for the clearness of his thinking and writing, particularly on Army-Air Force matters, and his work in policy-making during the period of expansion was not inconsiderable. He was in the opinion of many the most successful war-time Commander-in-Chief of Coastal Command and in the Mediterranean he took on the wider role of an allied deputy commander-in-chief with a natural facility for making an international staff work with drive and efficiency. To most RAF officers and men who served with him he is probably remembered more clearly as the Air Member for Personnel than as Chief of the Air Staff as he had the vast task of demobilising a million-strong Service and at the same time of trying to build up a new force. But later as CAS he established firmly for his own Service the House of Commons as a development to meet the demands of the cold war and had no small influence on the formulation of the air policy which eventually was accepted by other major powers as the logical answer to the coming of the atomic and hydrogen weapons.

Slessor did not come out of the last war as one of the great figures. He was not a commander whose attributes might attract the attention of the man in the street, or the war-time servicemen for that matter. He was an impression of brusqueness in those who did not know him, although to those who did he was an affable and most sociable man.

To his great mental qualities was added extraordinary will-power that enabled him to hoist and then to carve out a career to the highest post in the Air Force in spite of an ill health which left him with two lame legs as a

child which threatened a military career for him, during the First World War.

John Cotesworth Slessor was born the son of a major in the Sherwood Foresters at Rye, Kent, on June 2, 1897. From Halesbury he eventually went into the Royal Flying Corps in 1915 though he had been rejected by a medical officer as "not fit for any form of military service" and first saw service in No 23 Squadron which had been formed to contest the ascendancy of the ROKER. Before the squadron was fully formed it was sent for home defence and in October, 1915, 2nd Lieutenant Slessor made a vain but meritorious attempt on a cloudy night to intercept the Zeppelin which was burning over London. Transferred to No 17 Squadron he went out to the Middle East and was soon showing dash and enterprise in the dark operations in the night of 1916. His single-handed bombing of Sultan Ali Dinar's army as it withdrew from El Fasher was officially described as having had a decisive effect on the outcome of the operations. In the Sudan he was wounded and won the Military Cross. After being invalided home and a spell as instructor, he went out to France in 1917 as flight commander in No 5 (Army Cooperation) Squadron. For these operations he was awarded the Belgian Order of Leopold (Chevalier) and the Belgian Croix de Guerre.

When his permanent commission came in 1919 he was a flight commander in the first flying training school to re-open after the war at Netheravon. A tour in India with No 20 Squadron and on the air headquarters staff there was followed by the third course to be held at the RAF Staff College. His first command was of No 4 (Army Cooperation) Squadron at Eambsborough where he remained for more than three years until in 1928 he was posted to the Air Ministry where, in the Directorate of Operations and Intelligence, he was one of the two officers in the Plans branch under Trenchard.

His Service experience and reputation had been found up till then very much in the field of what was then termed army cooperation and when he left the Air Ministry he went on a short attachment to the School of Army Cooperation to re-write the RAF manual on the subject. For the same reason he became RAF Instructor at the Army Staff College at Camberley in 1931, remaining there until 1934. On lectures given during this period he wrote a book which he described as "a narrative tracing after truth" and entitled *Air Power and Armies*. It chal-

lenged some prevailing concepts of a future war and gave a clear conception of the influence air power, properly employed, could have on the land battle, that it became a military classic when published in 1936.

A second tour of duty followed in India where he narrowly escaped death in the Quetta earthquake and later commanded No 3 Wing in the Western Desert operations for which he was awarded the DSO. When he returned to the Air Ministry in 1937 the expansion of the RAF was being pushed forward to meet the growing threat of the Luftwaffe and for three years he remained as head of the Plans branch of the Air Staff dealing in due course with the inception of the heavy bomber policy which his predecessor, in the post, then Group Captain A. J. Harris, was called upon to implement so largely as AOC-in-C Bomber Command. For the planners these were full and vigorous years and Slessor drew on his powers to the full. Towards the end of 1940 he was sent out to the United States.

From the desk and conference table he was brought to operational realities by his appointment in April 1941 to command No 5 (Bomber) Group whose chief task was the night bombing of Germany. Before he left the Group he had seen through the major task of its re-equipment with Lancaster bombers and settled its squadrons on a sound basis for the great task that No 5 Group was called upon to play. The extension of the conflict called for his broad judgment on the Air Staff and when he returned to the Air Ministry as Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Policy) in April 1942, he was soon engaged on negotiating the most effective way of deploying the direct action of the United States' output to the Allied cause. At Casablanca he was one of the advisers who put out the directive to the Allied bomber forces that their task was "the progressive destruction and dislocation of the Ger-

man military, industrial and economic system, and the undermining of the morale of the German people to a point where their capacity for armed resistance is fatally weakened".

The Casablanca conference had also declared that the defeat of the U-boat must also be a first charge on Allied resources and from Africa he went to Coastal Command as Commander-in-Chief, to help in carrying out the DSO. When the situation in the Atlantic was serious and tackled it by devoting all his energies to taking the offensive to the U-boats. He acquired aircraft of long range and bases in the Azores to give greater striking power in mid-Atlantic; he strove to make cooperation with his Canadian and American partners the most effective possible; he gave his U-boats aircraft to bring the U-boats and the single submarines in transit under attack from his aircraft. As a result during his command aircraft under his control sank an average of seven U-boats each month.

As a commander-in-chief and later as AAMP, he was a great believer in explaining and expounding to those under him the reasons behind what was being done. To carry this out in Coastal Command was a geographical challenge which could not be met completely by the Commander-in-Chief in person. His parish stretched from Iceland and the Faeroes to the Gibraltar and the Azores and so he supplemented his occasional tours with periodical personnel letters to his squadron commanders and by writing in the monthly Command magazine which, professionally produced, was widely read by all ranks.

Early in 1944 he became deputy to General Ira Eaker, the Allied Commander of the Air Force as well as C-in-C of the RAF in the Mediterranean and Middle East. In addition to his Allied responsibilities he organised the RAF's distinctive tasks in the theatre: supporting Tito's partisans in the Balkans; Air Force which he formed in June 1944; the mining of the Danube to paralyse the oil traffic from Rumania; the air action against the insurgents in Greece and the vain and costly efforts to support from the air the attempts by General Eaker's paratroop army to take Warsaw.

As the conflict advanced towards its inevitable conclusion Slessor came back to join the Air Council as Air Member for Personnel. The tasks he had to face in the next three years were gigantic; nobody could wholly have succeeded in his personal signals, written in direct, informal styles explaining the reasons for what was being done, and sent to every

unit helped greatly to carry the Service through the throes of demobilisation. His work to build up the post-war Air Force was not so successful. He suffered from the dilatoriness of the Government to give a lead which might have saved many of the best war-time officers and men to the Service and when the pay scales were introduced he might be forgiven for accepting them as a reasonable new deal although their inadequacy soon proved an insurmountable obstacle to successful recruitment. He left the Air Ministry to be Commander of the Imperial Defence College, a fitting prelude to his succession to Lord Tedder as Chief of the Air Staff in January 1950. For three years he played a predominant part in the deliberations of the Chiefs of Staff Committee which the growing influence of air power required, and in the wider consultations of the Standing Group and the Military Committee of NATO his incisive views carried great weight. Although he led the exposition of air power in such a masterly way he tried to avoid the appearance of partisanship in the controversies that strong changes of emphasis in strategy inevitably raised.

When he ceased to be CAS at the end of 1953 he continued to advocate, freed from the restraint of office, the logical sequence of the policy he had driven through in the higher councils of Whitehall. For his up-to-date air power as the great deterrent from a major war. He proved a forthright and provocative exponent of this policy both by the pen and the spoken word.

From his home in Somerset and in his frequent visits to London to attend the various organizations and movements he led or supported he strove hard to bring his well-balanced views to bear on public opinion. His autobiography, *The Central Blue*, published in 1955 was one of the best books of its kind and has ever come from an airman. He had published *Strategy for the West* in 1954, a collection of some 23 lectures, articles and broadcasts, and in 1962, a dialectical exercise, *What Price Coexistence?* In 1963 he sought to offset the sometimes emotional hysterical excesses of the nuclear disarmament Centre, but the movement lacked incisiveness and found no wide response.

He married in 1923 Hermione Grace, daughter of Gerald Seymour Guinness and widow of Lieutenant Colonel Herbert Carter, and they had one son and one daughter. She died in 1970 and he married, in 1971, Marcella Florence, widow of Brigadier R. T. Priest.

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# Creative peaks in painting, designing, pottery and engraving

## Mr Gilbert Spencer

Mr Gilbert Spencer, the painter, died on January 14 at the age of 76.

Though he was somewhat overshadowed by his more famous brother, Stanley, Gilbert Spencer made for himself a high reputation both as painter and as teacher of painting. His was a gentler talent than Stanley's, completely free from "apocalyptic" suggestion and more concerned with landscape and incidents of rural life than with the drama of human passions.

Otherwise they had good deal in common; the same Pre-Raphaelite interest in the facts, as distinct from the forms of nature and a similar skill in organizing them in a composition.

To say that Spencer came of a remarkable family is a commonplace. Born at Cookham in 1892, a year later than Stanley, he was the eighth son of William Spencer, professional musician and amateur astronomer. The range of talent in the family was not less remarkable than its degree. Two of the sons followed their father's profession, one becoming Professor of Music at Exeter, and another, a priest, and another, drowned by accident in 1941, was a professional conjurer.

Born in a household where the arts were taken for granted, Gilbert Spencer studied the technical side of his profession at the Camberwell School of Art, the Royal College of Art, where he learnt wood-carving, and the Slade School. He served in the RAMC and East Surrey Regiment. In 1919 when he was 27 he and Stanley were elected members of the English Art Club. Gilbert began by painting imaginative religious compositions in the manner of his brother, but he soon developed his own characteristic style in landscape and scenes of English rural life.

One-man shows of his work were held at the Goupil Gallery in 1932 and at the Leicester Galleries in 1934 and 1939.

"The Cotswold Farm", exhibited at the Goupil Gallery in 1932 and bought for the Tate Gallery out of the Chantrey Bequest Fund, may be taken as typical of Spencer's interests and style. Described on its first appearance as "a sort of rustic equivalent of Madonnas and Childs", it is a closely packed composition of a wagon and a cart heading timber, a circular saw, cocks and hens, pigeons and all the miscellaneous "junk" of a farmyard, presented without any obvious pictorial unity being secured by the discovery of rhythms in the facts themselves.

After 1932, when as a Chantrey Bequest purchase, "The Cotswold Farm" was included in the Summer Exhibition, Spencer was a fairly regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy. In 1936 he carried out an interesting scheme of wall decoration at Holywell Manor, Oxford, based for the overall effect on the work of the English Impressionists, and had been bought by Balliol about five years earlier and, with an extension, converted into its new purpose by Mr George Kennedy, the architect.

About these wall paintings an amusing story is told, thoroughly characteristic of Spencerian assurance. It is said that, hearing that Balliol College had wall paintings in view, Spencer applied for the job and was turned down. Nothing daunted he bearded the Master of Balliol and in the course of a spirited conversation told him that he knew more about art than he (Spencer) did about philosophy. This, so the story goes, pleased the Master, and Spencer was given the commission in his pocket.

Besides the Tate Gallery and the Victoria and Albert Museum Spencer is represented at the Manchester City Museum, the Leeds City Gallery, the Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, the Belfast City Art Gallery and many other galleries.

After the war he was 1948-50 Head of the Department of Painting and Drawing, Glasgow School of Art, and Head of the Department of Painting and Drawing, Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, 1950-57.

He also published a biography Stanley Spencer (1961) and *Memoirs of a Painter* (1974).

He married in 1930 Margaret Ursula Bradshaw, who died in 1959. They had one daughter.

## Mr C. F. Tunnicliffe

Mr Charles Tunnicliffe, the well known wild life artist, died on February 7 at the age of 76. With his death Britain has lost its major ornithological artist, for his detailed drawings of most of the birds of our islands, always meticulously observed from dead specimens, can be compared with the scientific contribution of Stubbs in his obsessive pursuit of accuracy. These remarkable drawings are notable for more than their accuracy; Tunnicliffe placed their bodies, with details of beak, wing and

## MR BERNARD LEACH Renaissance of ceramics

Mr Bernard Leach, CH, CBE, died in May at the age of 92. He had a greater influence on pottery in England than any other since Josiah Wedgwood in the eighteenth century. If Wedgwood's achievement was to convert a peasant craft into an industry, Leach inspired a renaissance of the craft. Where Wedgwood forced clay into the unnatural moulds of neo-classicism, Leach insisted that the natural qualities of the clay should be allowed free expression. The play of fire, the extrusion of minerals through the glaze, even the potter's thumb-marks, could be left to speak for themselves. So far there has been no conspicuous reaction against Leach's ideals of simplicity and "truth to material". Through his pupils distinguished potters such as Michael Cardew and Katherine Pleydell-Bouverie—and through his several books, Leach's ideas have gained so wide an acceptance that even the factories have adopted some of his principles of design.

Bernard Howell Leach was born in Hongkong in 1887. His father, Andrew John Leach, was a Pilsener Judge, Straits Settlements. In 1897 he was sent to school at Exeter. His teachers at Beaumont encouraged him in drawing, which from childhood he enjoyed more than anything else. In 1903 he became the youngest student at the Slade School of Art. There he studied painting under Henry Tonks, and he later attended the London School of Art to study etching under Frank Brangwyn. To honour a death-bed promise to his father, he tried to become a banker in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but soon realised that he was not cut out for that sort of life. Much against the wishes of his family, he returned to art.

The romantic writings of Lafcadio Hearn reawakened his childhood memories of Hongkong and of Japan, where he had spent the first four years of his life. In 1909 he went out to Tokyo with the intention of trying to understand the life and art of the Japanese. He was to stay there for the next 10 years. He had hoped to make a living by teaching etching, but the skill of his first students made him turn from teaching to learning. With young Japanese painters he shared an enthusiasm for the French Impressionists and Cézanne. "At the same time," he later wrote, "I stepped gently into the quietest world of Oriental art—equal and opposite."

In 1911, Leach was invited to a party at which the main entertainment was painting on blue-cultured pots which were then placed and fired in a portable kiln. Leach decided that he must find a master in this craft. He was introduced to the Sixth Kenzan, the descendant, in terms of pupilage, of a great Japanese potter of the eighteenth century on whom Leach was to write a book more than 50 years later. After a year of instruction, Kenzan said it was time for Leach to start on his own. He built a garden in a corner of Leach's garden, and in 1913 gave him a signed and dated pot, a profound and fruitful influence on all his work. Leach was then a young Japanese architect, Tomimoto, who had just returned from his studies in England. Tomimoto could not get a suitable job, so Leach persuaded him to join him in pottery. For ten years they continually



exchanged ideas, and held yearly exhibitions in Tokyo. They were encouraged by Soetsu Yanagi, editor of the arts magazine *Shin Kaba*, who later became Director of the National Craft Museum. Leach said it was these two men, and a third, the Japanese potter Shoji Hamada, who opened his eyes to the contemporary values of oriental art and life.

He spent the years 1916 to 1918 in Peking, learning about the pottery of China. On his return to Japan, he bought Kenzan's stoneware kiln and set it up on Yanagi's property 25 miles out of Tokyo. There he received his first visit from the young Hamada, who told him that it was his and Tomimoto's work that had decided him to take up pottery as a career.

In 1920 Hamada accompanied Leach to England, and the St Ives pottery was founded. Leach had come to England partly to educate his growing family, but also to digest what he had learnt in the East and to immerse himself in what he called "birthright traditions". Hamada left St Ives after three years. It was a struggle to survive. Leach used up all his capital, but his friends in Japan helped him by sending him all the proceeds of exhibitions of the pots they asked him to send out. Students began to come to St Ives, and Leach's eldest son, David, became manager. Later his second son, Michael, joined too.

In 1925, Leach suffered a great disappointment. Sir William Rothenstein had to appoint a new head of ceramics at the Royal College of Art, and chose William Stait Murray, chiefly perhaps because Murray lived near London, while it would obviously have been difficult for Leach to hold the post and continue to work at St Ives. This was a blow to Leach and his devoted pupils. One of them, Michael Cardew, later wrote: "Though Stait Murray was a profound and fruitful influence on all his pupils, I still feel that Rothenstein was wrong and that Leach would have been the right man for that job. Murray was much the poorer, more absolute artist, comparatively uninterested in pots as objects of utility."

In 1934 Leach went out to Japan for a year at the invitation of the Imperial Ceramic Movement. He found Hamada

well established as one of its leaders and making excellent pots. In 1940 Leach's most influential work, *A Potter's Book*, was published. In it he tried to clarify the position of the artist-craftsman in a machine age, and to pass on something of what he had learnt in Japan. The book led to an invitation to lecture and demonstrate across the United States. His second book, *A Potter's Portfolio* (1950), reviewed the potter's situation and illustrated an anthology of fine pots of all ages. In 1953 he was the prize mover of the First International Conference of Pottery and Weavers at Dartington Hall, Devon. Dr Yanagi and Mr Hamada were the Eastern delegates, and subsequently lectured and demonstrated with him in America and Japan for more than two years. Leach wrote of this period in a book of 1960, *A Potter in Japan, 1952-1954*. In 1966, in his eightieth year, he published his sprightly monograph on Kenzan. In May of that year he went out to Tokyo to receive from the Japanese government the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 2nd Class, an honour which delighted him.

Leach always thought of himself as a sort of messenger between East and West. He believed profoundly in their interplay. But he never doubted that the West had more to learn from the East than vice-versa. The East, he said, had always put stress upon the inner, the West upon the outer. Leach was a profound and fruitful influence on all his pupils, I still feel that Rothenstein was wrong and that Leach would have been the right man for that job. Murray was much the poorer, more absolute artist, comparatively uninterested in pots as objects of utility."

Later books were *Drawings, Verses and Beliefs* (1973); *Shoji Hamada, Potter* (1976); *Bernard Leach: the Potter's Challenge* (1976) and *Beyond East and West, Memoirs, Portraits and Essays* (1978).

Leach was married three times, first, in 1909, to a cousin, Edith Muriel Hoyle, daughter of Dr William Hoyle, Director of the National Museum; second, in 1926, to Laurie Cooke; and thirdly, in 1955, to the American painter Janet Darnell. By the first marriage there were two sons and three daughters.

The daughter of a notable Indian Civil Servant, she studied at the Central School of Art and Crafts before the Second World War. Her undoubted gift for clothes design and colour might never have been made for her mother, but her time at the school was spent with friends and relations, who were always pressing her to "make them something", and not Robin Darwin, Principal of the Royal College of Art, urged her to succeed. She was awarded her second Professorship of Fashion.

## Professor Janey Ironside

Mrs Janey Ironside, sometime Professor of Fashion at the Royal College of Art, London, died on April 6 at the age of 66.

The daughter of a notable

## MR REYNOLDS STONE Gifted exponent of lettering

Mr Reynolds Stone, who died on June 23, 1979, was an outstanding designer and engraver of Roman letter forms on wood and stone. Born on March 13, 1903, son and grandson of Eton masters, he was educated there and at Magdalene College, Cambridge. He took his degree in history in 1930, and was then, at the suggestion of a Magdalene don who had been the assistant printer to the University, accepted by Walter Lewis as an unofficial apprentice in the University Press.

He had the good fortune to be taught by the composing room overseer, the "formidable and gifted" (Stone's word) F. G. Nobbs, and met Stanley Morrison (his elder by twenty years), the even more formidable adviser to the Press, who became his friend and sponsor of many important commissions.

A chance meeting on a train from London to Cambridge with Eric Gill (Stone was carrying four sheets of Gill's lettering bought at the V & A) resulted in an invitation to stay at Gill's house at Pigotts for a productive fortnight; he had already discovered that Gill's woodcut gravings, in David's bookshop, and begun to engrave letters, under Nobbs's guidance. Stone

left Cambridge University Press after two years, and spent another two years working for a small west country printer, in Taunton, engraving in the walking and cycling to west country ports and villages to draw sailing-ships, and collect nineteenth century illustrated books. Commissions were increasing and he set up as a freelance which, apart from war service in RAF Photo Interpretation, he remained.

The first book to contain the calligraphic engraved cartouches for which he became famous was the Nonesuch Press Shakespeare Anthology, 1935. He had already, in 1933, designed and engraved a large device for Francis Meynell's Nonesuch Press, first used on a menu, which despite being almost his earliest published design has no hint of immaturity. Many books and address labels he engraved in the early 1930s are as perfect as any of his later work.

In March 1936 Oliver Simon published in *Signature No 2* the first article on Stone's woodcut calligraphy, written by John Carter. Commissions continued to flow, and became more prestigious: Morrison, Beatrice Warde (and through her, Paul

sizes only to complement Gill's Pilgrim (which was able only up to 14pt and not suitable for children). This was his only post typeface.

He was made CBE in 1956 and RD in 1956. In 1959 he designed and cut the memorial to Winston Churchill in Westminster Abbey. In an impressive record of 50 engravings on wood was issued by John Murray; it not show either his wit or his taste, but it does show the range of his lettering on wood, his heraldic decorative designs, and wood-engraved illustrations. Trees, downs and moorland, and light playing them, and water, are often chosen and felicitously handled, as but it is in his see "plain" roman and alphabets that he reveals most rare mastery.

Reynolds Stone's gift, narrow, but deep, in best, he did superbly. Morrison's simple direct Stone was "the best let the country since Er died" sums up his achievement, succinctly.

## Genius in world of fashion



as a talent when an undergraduate at Magdalene, Cambridge, he dressed a revue which caught the eye of "Corisande", Miss Minnie Hogg of the *Evening Standard*, in 1922. He was the first English designer to win damages against a pirate, in the form of the designer Lucile, Lady Duff Gordon. He made Barbara Cartland's dress for her first wedding and he was the darling of the debutantes. The party was not over when he first showed in Paris in 1928 the "great Malibu" reported that he had never seen so many incredibly beautiful dresses so incredibly badly made.

With the help of his sister, Sir Norman established himself as a couturier and his break into Royal circles came with the order to dress Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott for her wedding to the Duke of Gloucester, and he also dressed the bridesmaids, who included Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose. In 1937 he provided the robes for the Maids of Honour at the Coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and caused an international fashion sensation by dressing the new Queen, in mourning for her mother, in white, not black or mauve, for her State visit to Paris. The French, recognising a couturier who had seen the saw one, awarded him Officer d'Académie in 1939.

During the Second War, Hartnell helped with various efforts to get couture on the go again. He was in fact described as the "de-sac" as throughs exploded, sure-outlines of archly-becoming ever in figures and less like his figures. Unlike some other designers, Hartnell was never capitalised on his talent. He was a quiet, unassuming, and especially overseas, of this discretion which the Crown was in part of the but so to wit of their business, as in fashion which is in this country, it is to be regretted that the designer might have been the theatre, too. His for the character he and his grasp of occasion.

Above all he will be remembered for spreading his embroidery, a name for the wide only faculty to be d right to grant degradation by this time Mr had resigned. She left the RCA in 1959, wrote one or two fashion and an admiral biography, *Janey* (19 illuminated a great than the world of f ideas, but he had total recall to great

Fashion which has been a wide only faculty to be d right to grant degradation by this time Mr had resigned. She left the RCA in 1959, wrote one or two fashion and an admiral biography, *Janey* (19 illuminated a great than the world of f ideas, but he had total recall to great

the work of Lowry, her pictures evoked the vanished world of her childhood in Lancashire, with its day trips to Blackpool, its streets, markets, fairs and fairs. Like Lowry, her style was naive and the crowded her pictures with small figures, but her eye was, perhaps appropriately, the more feminine, noticing and dwelling on the details of clothing. Miss Carter's pink hats and ribbons, and her brothers' sailor suits. Nostalgia was present in her work more strongly than the element of social document, as being a painter of the North she was also a recorder of the world of the child.

## Dr William Archer

Dr William George Archer, OBE, died on March 6, aged 72. A sensitive interpreter of tribal life and customs during his formative career in the Indian Civil Service, he was subsequently appointed Keeper of the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, where he achieved an international reputation as an authority on Indian painting.

Archer was born on February 11, 1907, and educated at Strand School, Brighton, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he read history. An early love of poetry and primitive and modern art remained throughout his life and, after passing the ICS examination in 1930, his posting to Bihar in the following year confronted him with the poetry and art of rural India. Official tours in various districts of Bihar and Orissa, Province, 7/23. Sub-

Divisional Officer, District Magistrate and Superintendent of Census Operations invariably led him to the discovery, collection and documentation of tribes and peasant art.

His first book, *The Blue Grove*, 1940, was a study of the folk songs of the Uraons, an aboriginal tribe living in the Ranchi District. It was followed by a study of Abir sculptures, a book of his own poems, *The Plains of the Sun*, 1948, and a second book of Uraon songs, *The Hill of Flowers*, 1950. His important work on the Senals, *The Hill of Flowers*, was not published until 1974.

On returning from India after his last posting as Additional Deputy Commissioner in the Naga Hills from 1946-48, he was appointed Keeper of the Indian Section of the V & A in 1949 and became Keeper Emeritus ten years later.

In 1947, honorary doctorates from two Indian Universities and the Burton Memorial Medal of the Royal Asiatic Society. His enthusiasm for India was shared after their marriage in 1934 by his wife, Dr Mildred Archer, who collaborated with him as an author and is a highly respected scholar in her own right. She survives him with a son and a daughter.

## Mr Ivon Hitchens

Mr Ivon Hitchens, who died on August 29 at the age of 86, gained a distinguished place in modern British painting, mainly as a painter of landscape themes, in which he achieved the most successful

sphere of a chosen region without attempting a literal representation. His work does not readily conform to any of those classifications that and in fact, but was curiously abstract in an exact sense of the term, deriving generalities of form and colour from nature but retaining an "irrefragable" reference to natural objects. In this balance of abstraction and experience, he might to some extent be compared with Nicolas de Stael and he said to have anticipated the Franco-Russian painter whose work, a companion would bring obvious differences between the character of Hitchens's landscapes being well-defined, enough to be recognisably English and more particularly to bring Surrey and Sussex to mind. He was especially happy with the type of autumn woodland scene of which he painted many variants, handling browns, blues and blue-greens with freshness of brushwork and lyrical feeling.

In addition to landscapes Hitchens painted a number of nudes and flower pieces, employing a wider range of colour than was usual to him in the latter which he loaded with the brilliance of red, yellow and black. He was also more successful in decorative schemes than might have been expected from an informal manner of painting that took no support from geometrical design.

The only son of Alfred Hitchens, painter, Sidney Ivon Hitchens was born at Kensington on March 3, 1893. He was educated at Bedales and after a visit to New Zealand in 1909 took up the study of art at the Royal Academy Schools. He was an original member of the Seven and Five Society, at

group, which began unobscurely but eventually became an abstract work and first one-man show at the Tate Gallery in 1925 and 1926. He was a member of the Mansard, Le Leicestershire Galleries showed with the American show, and he was a member in the exhibitions: don Group, as well as national exhibitions Brussels, Pittsburgh, York, New York, and have been held Newsmen, Leeds, field, 1948, Venice 1956; and Tate Gallery, 1963.

His talent for a free style of mural won him many (such earlier examples) found in the ch Locke, Maidstone; Dorling, and by his large mural Sharp House, Rey 1954, and other de Newsmen, Leeds, Nuffield College, for the University Brighton, 1963. F sent in the Tate four paintings and ber of public col were.

He was appointed in 1958. At one of his first painted mural in where he first affection for pair woods. Until 1949 London, but at the 20 years he co versions, direct fr the same part of words near his b Crainford, daught M. E. Coates, 7/23.



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# Fame produced in film studios and on the stage

## MISS MARY PICKFORD Self-made star's rise to world favour

Mary Pickford, one of the greatest stars of the silent screen and the last survivor from among the true founders of the American cinema, died on May 29 at the age of 86. She was in many ways a paradoxical figure. Her public image was that of "the world's sweetheart", a cute, playful, waiflike Mary with her famous blonde ringlets, bringing out the protective streak in every man and woman. And then there was the private Mary, Pickford, the tough, shrewd, businesswoman who could and did strike terror into the hearts of the most hardened Hollywood executives and always got her own way. It was not by chance that she became the first star to go into production on her own behalf, along with Chaplin, Douglas Fairbanks and Griffith, the "Big Four" of the silent era, thereby inspiring the head of Metro to remark: "So now the fantasists are taking charge of the system." And soon became one of the richest women in the world.

She was in every respect a self-made woman, owing little or nothing to her remarkable career to anyone else. She was born and raised in a theatrical family, her mother and father and her brother, Jack, all being professional actors. Her mother was Gladys Mary Smith, and she was born in Toronto, Canada, on April 8, 1893. She began acting in Canada at the age of five, playing Clary Deever in *The Silver King*, and by the time she was nine she had become something of a child star in her own right, playing leading roles in plays like *The Little Red School House* and *The Fatal Wedding*, as well as old Broadway hits like *Uncle Tom's Cabin* and *East of Eden*. She was then a family favourite, and her father, who was at that time making one-reel film dramas at American Biograph on Long Island, saw possibilities in the tiny, lively, 16-year-old and cast her in a film called *The Little Villa*, a simple thriller about a



befuddled family. He liked what he saw, and the upshot was that in three years Mary Pickford made 35 such films for Griffith. Curiously, since she was in her career, she was mainly associated in the public mind with roles much younger than her years, in these first films she was not usually playing a child at all; she was an all-purpose utility actress in comedies, thrillers, melodramas, period pieces, romances, and playing as the occasion warranted anything from infants to grandmothers. She played American Indians in at least two of them, threw up ladylike tantrums as Wilful Pegg, dangled demurely in *The Victim of Crime*, and *The Little Teacher*, and herself wrote the first vehicle which established her familiar child-woman image, *Lena and the Geese* (1911).

By this time Mary Pickford had already become one of the first real movie stars: people wanted to see her, and her specifically, first as "the Biograph Girl", then by name. There was therefore, complete control over her career, and she went in rapid succession to Universal, under the rule of Carl Laemmle, for whom she made 32 one-reelers in a year, and to Majestic, then in 1912 back to Griffith at Biograph. Here the films were getting longer, some of them two-reelers, and her co-stars (Lionel Barrymore, Robert Harron, Henry B. Walthall) more prestigious. In *The New York Hat* (1912) she played a girl who had better films from this era, she was actually married with Lionel Barrymore, Miss Marsh, and Lillian and Dorothy Gish—the cream of the talent then being sought for Biograph. The major star forward for her, though, was when in 1913 she signed a contract with Famous Players, the company eventually to become Paramount, and immediately produced to her satisfaction a much higher budget, built specifically to sell her as a star personality.

Which was just as it should be, since she was conservatively estimated to be at this time the American cinema's highest single asset. In four short years, from the simple anonymity of "the Biograph Girl", she had become the most reliable draw, the single performer, person, movie, and film. With the beginning of her famous Players period, her career was directed (mainly by her) more purposefully to emphasize those qualities which made her so successful. She was, in fact, a little sweetheart

astronomical figure for 1919, but immediately justified by the enormous success of her first film for them, *Daddy Long Legs*. And after these three films came in 1920 the inspiration—hers, by all accounts—of founding United Artists: why, she inquired, should they be making all this money for other people when they could be making it for themselves?

With United Artists, as one of the three owner-producers (the fourth partner was a director, Griffith), she was completely in charge of all her own films, selecting writers, directors, co-stars, laying down exactly how the films should be sold. For the first six years under this dispensation nearly all the films were standard Pickford vehicles, superbly done, just the titles sum up their range—*Pollyanna*, *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, a new version of *Tess of the Storm Country*, *Dorothy Vernon of Haddon*, *My Darling Clementine*, *Sparrows*. Only once did she misalliance, with *Rosita* (1923), an historical romance for which she brought over the then German exponent of such things, Ernst Lubitsch, to direct. Lubitsch was a lot less obedient than her other directors, and they did not get on. He seems to have been the only person able to stand up to her, and she was not averse to quarrel from her regular camera man, Charles Rosher, who had a potent weapon in that if she got too imperious he would just drop a filter or two and when she saw the way she looked on screen she would soon return to reason.

In her private life she had been married briefly and unsuccessfully to Owen Moore and then, in 1920, to Douglas Fairbanks—a marriage which made her private life very public, since they were then the most famous couple in the world. The union was a disaster, and she divorced him in 1927. She then married, completely adult film, modern, completely adult film, in *My Best Girl*, a charming urban romance with Charles Rogers, eventually, after her divorce from Douglas Fairbanks in 1936, to become her third husband.

Already the talkie was on the horizon, and unlike many silent stars, with her stage experience, she was not at all intimidated. Indeed, she won the first Oscar for a talkie role with her performance in

## M JEAN RENOIR Masterpieces of cinema



M Jean Renoir who died on February 12 in Los Angeles at the age of 84 was one of the outstanding figures of world cinema for nearly 40 years, and whose mastery of contemporary cinema was reflected in their creative efforts or went down in critical esteem during the 1940s and 1950s, continued to grow in stature and make films surprising and unpredictable in every thing except their enduring quality.

He was born in Paris on September 15, 1894, the second son of the painter Auguste Renoir. He early developed an interest in art, as might have been expected, and studied design before the First World War, specializing particularly in ceramics. He served in the French forces during the war, and shortly afterwards married the actress Catherine Hessling. In the early 1920s, while still working as a designer, he became interested in films and wrote a scenario for his wife, Catherine, which he confided to Albert Dieudonné to direct (1925), working himself as assistant. Next he decided to direct his first film, *La Fille de l'Eau*, which already showed his natural aptitude for filmmaking, and has passages of subtle response to the French countryside.

At about this time Stroheim's film  *Foolish Wives* was shown for the first time in France and so impressed Renoir that he determined to catch some of Stroheim's ruthless psychological realism in his next film, *Nana* (1926), which again starred his wife and was financed, as well as adapted by himself. Unfortunately, though it was a critical success, the film was a commercial failure, and to finance his next film, *Charleston*, a burlesque extravaganza set in a Europe overwhelmed by another ice-age, he undertook a commercial film for another producer, *Mon Chéri*, setting a pattern of alternating commercial undertakings with more personal films which he was to follow for several years. Another personal production, *La Petite Marchande d'Allumettes*, marked a further departure: after the realism of *Nana* and the burlesque of *Charleston* this represented an attempt at a poetic fairy story rather than the contemporary, very avant-garde of the cinema, quite successful but not very characteristic.

Renoir began to find his style more decisively at the beginning of the sound period, and succeeded from 1930 onwards in finding more often than not subjects which appealed to the public as well as to himself. His first sound film, *On Purge Bébé* (1930) scored a considerable success, and was followed by two more films with the same title, *La Petite Chienne* and *Bonjour les Enfants*. The first was an effective variation on the theme of the unworried man betrayed by a worthless woman, and the second, which he had the good sense to recast with a more effectively restrained by bourgeois society which provided Michel Simon with one of the best roles. Three more films for other producers, the most

for its clarity of vision and freedom from the brand of sensationalism which usually marred such productions, even if undertaken in all sincerity. Probably his best two American films, in their very different ways, were *The Southerner*, an intensely poetic account of a young farmer's first years on his own farm in the deep South, and *The Big Parade*, an extravaganza of a Chamberlain, which had little success at the time, but later was very successful when revived on television. After a curious film, *The Woman on the Beach*, which suffered from considerable, ill-advised revision, Renoir went to India to film *Rumbo*, Goddard's novel *The River*, his first film in colour, which turned out to be another masterpiece in his most poetic vein, which with his maturity came to inform nearly all his films, in medium, television, roundings, Toni (1935), which the director subsequently remarked was perhaps the first neorealist film. His next film, *Le Crime de Monsieur Lange*, scripted by Jacques Prévert, underwent various hazards in the making, but proved in general an artistic success in spite of some technical shortcomings. *Les Bas-Fonds*, starring Jean Gabin in an adaptation of Gorky's *The Lower Depths*, combined artistic excellence with a considerable commercial success. In spite of this, the shooting of Renoir's next film, *Une Partie de Campagne*, based on a short story by Maupassant, was interrupted and it remained unfinished and unedited until 1946, when it was revealed as one of his best films, maintaining perfectly its delicate bitter-sweet mood and evoking exquisitely landscapes already familiar from his father's paintings.

In 1937 Renoir directed what probably remains his most famous film, *La Grande Illusion*, a story of the First World War, which gained the reputation of being a defining indictment of war, a revival of the film in 1958, showing it complete as the director intended for the first time, confirmed its very considerable merits but suggested that it was profoundly in general rather than personally anti-war, gaining its strength from its penetrating studies of human relationships in a situation created by war. In a historical film, *La Marseillaise*, achieved an almost documentary effect with a subject usually overwhelmed with romantic triumphs, and another Zola adaptation, *La Bête Humaine*, led to his last French film before the war, *La Règle du Jeu*.

Unlike the majority of French directors who settled in Hollywood for the duration of the war, Renoir settled down very happily, becoming more or less a permanent resident, and continuing to make films as personal as anything he had made before. His first American film, *Swamp Water*, treated a native American subject with the same superbly sensitive and interesting response to the new landscapes and new milieus presented by the story. Renoir followed it with a story of occupied France, *This Land is Mine*, which still remains remarkable

### Mr Victor Saville

Mr Victor Saville, the English film director, actor, producer, and writer, died on May 29 at the age of 86. He was born in Birmingham on September 5, 1893, and first became associated with films in the business side, dealing with the renting and exhibition of the finished product. He was given his first opportunity to direct a film by the Gaumont Company in 1920. He made several films during the silent era of the middle twenties, including *Mademoiselle*, *From Armistice*, and *Rose of the Caribbees*, both of which he co-directed with Maurice Elvey, and *Hindle Wakes*. In 1929 he made one film, *Vernon, to Vernon*, in the United States. The coming of sound gave a real impetus to his career, and he soon became one of the foremost English directors. He had his versatility in comedy, musicals, period subjects, sporting or war stories in his stride, but with a particular flair for presenting the English scene upon the screen. One of his earliest successes was *One Fine Spring*, an adaptation of the Gorman musical comedy, *The Private Secretary*, with tenor Muller, Jack Hulbert, and Owen Nares. In the same year, 1931, he adapted and directed A. Milne's play, *Michael and Mary*, with Jessie, Herbert Marshall, Frank Atton, and Elizabeth Allan. *Michael's Good Companions* followed soon after, with a cast that included John Gielgud, Jessie Matthews, Mary Glynn, and Edmund Gwenn. Then came *Friday 13th*, with Sonnie Hale, Jessie Matthews, and Gordon Barker, and later one of his most ambitious of early British war pictures, *I Was a Spy*, which he made for the Gaumont-British Company, and he studios at Welwyn Garden City, with Madeleine Carroll, Herbert Marshall, and Conrad Veidt playing the leading parts. "Thus even by the early thirties Saville was in position to take the cream of British actors and actresses for his films, and this fact certainly helped him in his career. A prolific and versatile worker, he followed up these successes with a long list of successful British films. In 1936 he joined his old friend, Alexander Korda, in London. Korda forced his own production unit with Joseph South, and in the next three

years directed four highly successful pictures: *Dark Journey*, *Storm in a Teacup*, *Action for Slander*, and *South Riding*. *Storm in a Teacup*, a comedy, with Vivien Leigh, Rex Harrison, and Mervyn Johns, was surprisingly popular in New York, and helped to make several reputations in the United States, including those of Korda and Saville.

In 1938 Saville became a producer for MGM British Studios, and for the next two years he made two of the most celebrated American-inspired films of the British way of life—*The Citadel* and *Goodbye Mr Chips*. Robert Donat played the leading part in *Chips*, and Saville established a reputation with her playing of Mrs Chips. Saville then went to Hollywood where he directed *The Earl of Chicago*, for MGM, followed by *Goodnight, Mister Sweet*. In 1944, he directed *Mr. Chips*, which he co-directed with Maurice Elvey, and *Hindle Wakes*. In 1929 he made one film, *Vernon, to Vernon*, in the United States. The coming of sound gave a real impetus to his career, and he soon became one of the foremost English directors. He had his versatility in comedy, musicals, period subjects, sporting or war stories in his stride, but with a particular flair for presenting the English scene upon the screen. One of his earliest successes was *One Fine Spring*, an adaptation of the Gorman musical comedy, *The Private Secretary*, with tenor Muller, Jack Hulbert, and Owen Nares. In the same year, 1931, he adapted and directed A. Milne's play, *Michael and Mary*, with Jessie, Herbert Marshall, Frank Atton, and Elizabeth Allan. *Michael's Good Companions* followed soon after, with a cast that included John Gielgud, Jessie Matthews, Mary Glynn, and Edmund Gwenn. Then came *Friday 13th*, with Sonnie Hale, Jessie Matthews, and Gordon Barker, and later one of his most ambitious of early British war pictures, *I Was a Spy*, which he made for the Gaumont-British Company, and he studios at Welwyn Garden City, with Madeleine Carroll, Herbert Marshall, and Conrad Veidt playing the leading parts. "Thus even by the early thirties Saville was in position to take the cream of British actors and actresses for his films, and this fact certainly helped him in his career. A prolific and versatile worker, he followed up these successes with a long list of successful British films. In 1936 he joined his old friend, Alexander Korda, in London. Korda forced his own production unit with Joseph South, and in the next three

### Mr John Wayne

John Wayne, for many years the most reliably popular of all Hollywood stars and the acknowledged king of action, drama, particularly the western, died on June 12 at the age of 72.

He had undergone an operation for the removal of his stomach in January this year. His strong constitution had helped him to recover from a cancer operation some years ago and from open-heart surgery in 1978.

"Duke" Wayne, with his strong masculine presence, had played fliers, soldiers and hard men of all kinds on the screen, but in the public memory he remains the archetypal Westerner, tough, resilient, but not without a certain kind of sensibility; he was, in fact, John Ford's conception of the embodiment of the true, American pioneering spirit.

He was born at Winterset, Iowa, in 1907; his real name was Marion Michael Morrison. He entered films more or less by chance, while studying at the University of South California. He took vacation work at Twentieth Century-Fox studios and attracted the attention of Raoul Walsh. His first film was a western, *The Big Trail* (1930), and during the next few years he appeared in a number of cheaply made westerns and action dramas, as well as playing smaller parts in a few major films. One of these was directed by John Ford, who determined to give him an important role when the opportunity arose. In 1939 Ford offered him the lead in his famous western *Stagecoach*, which at once established him as a leading star in open-air drama, and incidentally was the beginning of a lasting friendship and film

partnership between him and Ford, in many of whose subsequent films he appeared. During the war he appeared in westerns such as *Tall in the Saddle*, *Back to Back*, as well as *de Mille's Reap the Wild Wind* and the sometimes underrated *The Long Voyage Home*. His first post-war film was *Fort Apache*, and he was then in *They Were Expendable*, which was followed by a series of notable westerns, including *Three Godfathers*, *Fort Apache*, *She Wore a Yellow Ribbon*, *Rio Grande*, *Red River*, *Hombre*, and *How the West Was Won*. He also played in Sternberg's eccentric *Pilot and the Lady* and the spectacular popular Irish comedy *The Quiet Man*. In 1952 he formed an independent production company with Robert Fellows, and showed his sound business instinct by producing a series of successful vehicles for himself, such as *Island in the Sky*, *Hondo*, and *The High and the Mighty*, as well as films in which he did not appear like *Goodbye Mr. Lady* and *Track of the Wolf*. His last film was *True Grit*, which included an improbable appearance as Genghis Khan in *The Conqueror*, and two biographical roles, the *River* and *Wings of Eagles*, and *Townsend Harris* in *Hustler's Blues*, as well as further westerns by Ford (*The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance* and *Donovan's Reef*), as well as Darryl Zanuck's spectacular *The Longest Day*, *The Green Berets* (1968), his second film as director, had something of the character of a personal political statement, with its unfashionable defence of United States policy in Vietnam. In 1970 his career received its ultimate consecration when he received an Oscar for his performance as an ageing gunman in *True Grit*.

He never truly retired but continued to make films of varying quality: *The Shootist*, the story of an ageing gun-fighter dying of cancer was seen in *Requiem for a Dream*. John Wayne was always a personality player who made

no claims to any great acting ability and generally gave slightly varied versions of the same performance, the drawing, hawk-like, of a man who, even if gnawed by a slow-burning fanaticism (as in *The Searchers*), allows little sign of it to appear on the surface. But when cast within his limitations, he had the shrewdness seldom to overstep them) he could always be relied on to give an authoritative performance. As a western hero his manner and physique gave him a certain authority, and he appeared in almost every really good western made in Hollywood during the forties and fifties; whatever the critics might say of his performances, for the public he was one of America's best-loved stars, and for many years he was never out of the Top Ten stars in terms of money made at the box office.

He was three times married and had three sons and four daughters.

### Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner, the actress, dramatist, and writer, who died in July at the age of 78, was the daughter of Otis Skinner, the American actor-manager, and his wife, Maud Durban.

Always refreshingly resourceful, she could move with ease from the floridity of Cavallini in *Romance to Shaw's Candida*: but she established herself less as a player in the company than as a solo actress, a *discuss* in monologue and sketches that she wrote herself: she had the faculty, shared by such a contemporary as Ruth Draper, of knowing more precisely than any dramatist just what suited her to a scene, between 1929 and 1954, she acted in London. Probably she is remembered most sharply for an entertainment in which, besides playing the six wives of Henry VIII, she was a Philadelphia mother rocked by her son's struggle with cancer in the lower extremities: something about A. B. C. and their fantastic game with a quantity of marbles.

She had abounding charm and wit: it was a pleasure to see her move across the stage. Theatre training in Paris gave her the cue for one of her later shows, a one-woman revue called *Paris '90* when she sought to recreate the city in the period of Toulouse-Lautrec; memories linger of her schoolmistress from Boston and her voice from a night at Notre-Dame.

She was born in Chicago in May 1901, at a time when her

father, Otis Skinner, then in his forties, was a renowned character actor, and she was one of the most popular British shows of the Second World War. Their radio show *Hi Gang* began in 1941 and was one of the most popular British shows of the Second World War. This was followed after the war by *Life with the Lyons*, which included their children Richard and Barbara Lyon, and ran for 13 years on radio and three more years on television. Miss Daniels, who was also a successful film actress, died in 1971.

They retained their American citizenship but Lyon was made an honorary OBE for outstanding services.

The *Hi Gang* shows were well scripted—Bebe Daniels had an unfailing eye for a telling episode—and played very fast and their success was well deserved.

### Mr Ben Lyon

Mr Ben Lyon the American film actor and a popular performer on television and radio died on 7th of the liner Queen Elizabeth II on March 22 at the age of 77. His second wife, Marian Nixon, the film actress, was with him on the liner.

Lyon had been giving lectures to the passengers on the film world and on his life in show business.

He was a handsome well-built man who had a long and successful life in various fields of show business. He appeared in the famous First World War flying picture *Hell's Angels* with Jean Harlow and *I Cover the Waterfront*, and many other films but with his wife, the

actress Bebe Daniels, he won a warm place in British hearts for their family comedy show. They stayed in Britain during the Second World War to entertain troops and civilians. Their radio show *Hi Gang* began in 1941 and was one of the most popular British shows of the Second World War. This was followed after the war by *Life with the Lyons*, which included their children Richard and Barbara Lyon, and ran for 13 years on radio and three more years on television. Miss Daniels, who was also a successful film actress, died in 1971.

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WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we limbless look to you for help.

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British Limbless Ex-Services Men's Association

GIVE TO THOSE WHO HAVE—PLEASE



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Britain would be hardest hit, with a loss of at least 2500 jobs

## Farmers to fight 'catastrophic' cuts proposed for EEC sugar production

Hugh Clayton  
British farmers and beet processors are to oppose cuts in sugar production proposed by the EEC Commission. The British Sugar Corporation, which processes all beet grown in Britain, said that the impact would be "catastrophic".

If the proposed cuts were accepted by EEC farm ministers, eight of the 17 sugar beet factories in Britain would have to close, at a cost of at least 400 jobs. The Commission says sugar output to be cut in all member states to reduce the surplus.

Officials in Brussels have opposed sharper cuts in Britain than elsewhere. They have based their plans on output in the past four years, which include the low yields of the mid-1970s.

The corporation is now contesting a £150m programme of improving processing capacity, which would allow the industry to produce 1.25 million tonnes of sugar, while the Commission wants to cut British output to 936,000 tonnes.

Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, said: "We believe that the Commission's proposals must be resisted." Mr Peter Shearer, director of the beet division of the union, said it would try to form an alliance with farmers in other countries threatened by sharp quota cuts. It was their fight for Britain to be included for Community subsidies when it met only half of the demand from domestic supply, he said.



Mr Richard Butler: "Proposals must be resisted."

At the same time, a recent survey warned that British companies exporting products or services to Western Europe will have to improve efficiency. The survey of 588 companies in France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, carried out by the Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Continental Europe, found that the factor cited most often as being responsible for holding back growth of sales of British goods or services was long, late or erratic deliveries. Second in importance were suppliers' prices followed by inadequate promotional support and back-up service.

David Wood writes: British Conservative MPs in the European Parliament will this week intensify their campaign to block the Brussels Commission's fifth company law directive. The directive would provide for two-tier boards on the West German

pattern throughout the Nine within five years.

At a meeting of the Parliament's legal committee in Brussels on Wednesday, led by Mr Amédée Turner, QC, a pattern of British Conservatives will argue forms of worker participation on such questions as large-scale redundancies, major investment, and substantial change of business should be left to member governments within the guidelines of a Commission directive.

Peter Norman writes: The West German Federal Bank warned that a multi-currency reserve system, arising from central banks diversifying their holdings out of the dollar, would be extremely unstable and involve the risk of continuous currency crises and the uncontrolled development of international liquidity.

After a week in which Iran was hindered from carrying out its threat to liquidate its dollar reserves, the German central bank made clear in its latest monthly report that it would continue to resist a growing reserve role for the Deutsche mark.

However it acknowledged that its efforts have failed to prevent the mark from becoming the world's second most important reserve currency. Derek Harris writes: Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, has intervened in a battle for the United Kingdom market in steel baths, in which the imports of an Italian manufacturer have already cost 400 British jobs and are said to threaten up to 4,000 more.



Mr Cecil Parkinson: Intervention in bath dispute.

Mr Parkinson is pressing the European Commission to investigate complaints of marketing abuse against the Italian company, Merloni (Iglenico Sanitari) Spa.

The British Bath Manufacturers Association (BBMA) claims that Merloni has abused its dominant market position in the UK, where it has around 30 per cent of the steel bath sector, by charging prices which "do not reflect the true costs of production and which distort competition in the EEC".

The BBMA first took action against Merloni in 1977 by lodging an anti-dumping case with the EEC.

The Commission turned down the BBMA's claims but by late 1977 one of the three steel bath-makers in the UK had been driven out of steel bath production, with the loss of 400 jobs.

## Plan to make councils reveal costs of services

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

Plans to compel local authorities to disclose more financial information are being drawn up in conjunction with chambers of commerce and other business organizations. As well as a clear financial statement showing total resources the Government wants each local authority to detail unit costs of services, so ratepayers can make a comparison with neighbouring districts.

A consultation paper outlining the type of information required is being circulated to the 85 local chambers affiliated to the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

Businessmen are being asked to submit specific examples of the type of information which they feel local authorities could provide. They are being asked to give their views on the manner in which information should be published.

Many local authorities already provide detailed financial information. However wide variations in content and layout make comparison difficult and the Government wants to establish a more uniform approach.

The new information is intended to enable ratepayers to see if costs of services, such as school meals, emptying dustbins or maintenance of council houses, are higher or lower than those in neighbouring districts. A unit cost approach is expected to act as an indicator of areas where performance might be improved.

## More spending urged to tackle construction skills shortage

By John Huxley

Increased investment in training is needed if the shortage of skilled workers in the construction industry is to be overcome, the Manpower Services Commission is to be told.

Mr Leslie Kemp, chairman of the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB), believes that the cost of such additional training should not be borne solely by builders. In a review of the 1973 Training Act, to be submitted to the commission, Mr Kemp will make it clear that all those who use construction skills—not just those employers within the scope of the CITB—should pay their fair share.

Some form of cross-subsidy has won support from other sectors of the industry, partly

because "recent research has shown that builders lose much skilled manpower to other private industries and the public sector."

CITB hopes the Government will examine ways of introducing uniform central funding for the training of entrants. At present, Mr Kemp says, training schemes are funded haphazardly, from taxpayers, ratepayers and levy-payers.

Shortages of skilled craftsmen continue to cause concern among builders, despite indications that the recovery in output enjoyed over the past 18 months is beginning to fall off.

In a recent survey by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, more than half of companies interviewed found it "very difficult or virtually impossible" to get enough bricklayers. About a third of employers experience similar problems in finding carpenters, plumbers, plasterers

There is plenty of anecdotal, and some statistical, evidence to suggest that large numbers of craftsmen left the industry during the recent, prolonged recession. Shortages have been aggravated by the growth in importance of the more skill-intensive areas of building, such as repair and maintenance.

The extent and reason of shortages, however, remain a mystery. In the past, Department of Employment figures have suggested that although employers have experienced difficulty in recruiting, there has been a sizable pool of unemployed craftsmen.

## Britons topping US tourist list

By Edward Townsend

British business and holiday travellers, spurred on by low trans-Atlantic air fares and the strength of the pound, will overtake the Japanese next year as the largest national group to visit the United States.

Several of the United Kingdom's big tour operators are offering cheap package holidays at prices comparable with the cost of a traditional Mediterranean holiday, and the industry claims that the United States is now the biggest growth market. More than one million Britons are expected to visit the country in 1980.

Inasmuch, for example, is offering a week at Miami Beach for about £230 during the high season next year and Speedbird holidays, a subsid-

ary of British Airways, can provide a week in New York for £253-£365 from July to September.

But the American travel industry will be urged today to intensify its own efforts to attract tourists. Mrs Margaret Hook, president of the Association of British Travel Agents, delivering the opening address at the association's annual convention in Los Angeles, is to call for a revision of the United States Government's decision to play down the United States travel service abroad.

She will tell delegates: "The so-called industrial nations of the world invariably treat tourism as a second-class citizen—as a Cinderella. But we have changed our tune, since British incoming tourism now holds the proud position of being the

number one invisible export earner, accounting for over 50 per cent of invisible exports."

Sir Freddie Laker, who championed low air fares to the United States, will be one of the convention's main speakers today and is certain to press his argument for de-regulation of fares within Europe.

The move is being greeted with some suspicion by our holiday tour companies. There are fears that it would cause strains on many services and lead to a vast array of fare multipliers.

Mrs Hook's view is that low fares should still allow all companies involved in air travel to make a profit. Where package tour companies enter the market, she says, they should be granted equal opportunity to compete.

## Civil engineers face continuing fall in new orders and jobs

John Huxley  
Prospects for civil engineering contractors continue to deteriorate, according to an industry workload survey published today. The long-term trend is of shortening order books.

The overall picture is a declining market in which clients are offering smaller contracts. As a result, employment prospects are also expected to worsen. The Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors reports.

Smaller and larger companies appear to have been less affected by the decline than those being squeezed in the middle. A third of companies employing between 500 and 100 operatives replied that they had no civil engineering work.

The federation says that because of the timing of the survey, fears over the Government's White Paper on public expenditure may have coloured responses. In addition, some

clients may have delayed letting new work until the implications of the paper had been studied.

There is general gloom for the future. New orders are expected to be limited, and the repair and maintenance sector, for some time buoyant and visible, is now expected to decline.

The federation says: "Given the seriousness of the country's general economic situation, some contractors may take comfort from the statement in the White Paper that 'capital investment on water and sewerage services is planned to continue at broadly the same level as in 1979/80'."

However, the deciding factor on this and other expenditure cuts is the hard fact of the cash limits set by Government and the reaction of local authorities to the level of rate support, the federation says.

The federation is to keep up pressure on the Government to switch resources from present spending to capital investment.

### business appointments

## New managing director for Laporte Industries

Mr K. J. Minton is now managing director of Laporte Industries (oldings). He is at present managing director.

Mr J. F. Power has joined the board of British Home Stores.

Mr R. C. Phillips, managing director of W. G. Spice, has been appointed a director of Innis Pear International.

Mr David Marshall has been appointed group personnel director; Dr Raymond W. Urman, group technical director; Mr Harry Hawkes, managing director metal refining and

clustering division; and Mr Kenneth Matheson, managing director grey iron casting division, of Staveley Industries (oldings) and abrasives division.

Mr R. E. Thomas has been appointed joint managing director of Shell (UK).

Mr Frank Rigby, Mr Peter Cles and Mr Henry Kirk have joined the board of Bibby and

ron Cartons.

Mr Ronald Cartwright has been appointed chairman of Urwin International. He succeeds Mr George Gordon who is retiring. Mr Michael Walters, who will become deputy chair-

man and Dr Hans Cremer, managing director of the group's German subsidiary, will be joining the board.

Mr Terence J. Prince has become sales and marketing director of Steelfield Vehicles.

Mr C. P. Asin has been made executive managing director of Francis Sumner (Holdings). He will be leaving his present position as an executive director of Barclays Merchant Bank.

Mr A. Blonck has become an additional director of Wilkinsons Match.

Mr F. A. Tett and Mr D. M. Roberts have been made directors of Taylor Faltster.

Mr Colin Bell, director of Essex County Newspapers, has been elected chairman of the Audit Bureau of Circulations for the next two years.

Mr J. A. R. Downing is now executive chairman of Beechwood Construction (Holdings). He succeeds Mr M. C. Thomas who remains an executive director.

Mr J. B. Cooper-Keeble and Mr B. R. Secall have joined the board. Mr R. S. Temple has been made director of Brown Brothers.

Mr Roger D. Turner, chairman of Gibbons Dudley, has become a director of The Steelley Company.

## Preliminary figures and Statement by the Chairman, Sir Gerald Thorley T.D.

### Results

Despite many difficulties, the year's main targets were achieved. Profits rose substantially whether on historic or current cost terms; sales increased both in volume and turnover and we were pleased to see Silver Spoon maintain brand leadership and increase its market share. The expansion programme was completed and we now have installed the capacity to produce 1,250,000 tonnes of sugar in an average campaign. In the last four years we have increased our capacity by one-third, doubled our sales and quadrupled our profits. To complete the expansion and modernisation programme, this year we are investing £30 million on ancillary plant, bringing our total expenditure over five years to £150 million. This programme started some years after our continental competitors but we have largely caught up and we now have the equipment—as well as the skill and acumen—to do the job as efficiently as anyone.

### Quotas

The EEC-Common Agricultural Policy presently allocates a maximum quota of 1,326,000 tonnes for sugar grown in Britain. All EEC sugar quotas are to be reviewed in the next few months. This will take place against a background where a world surplus is moving to deficit as consumption in the world overtakes production. The EEC is a substantial exporter of white sugar to that world market.

# BRITISH SUGAR ON TARGET IN 1979

## Growth in capacity, sales and profits

### Salient Figures

	1979 £000	1978 £000	1977 £000	1976 £000	1975 £000
Turnover	381,031	304,223	268,267	206,924	115,538
Dividend per share	7.70p	5.30p	4.75p	2.325p	2.1p
<b>Historical Cost Accounts</b>					
Profit before tax	32,408	25,576	20,468	14,595	7,923
Dividend cover	4.9 times	5.4 times	5.2 times	10.2 times	6.1 times
Capital employed	189,563	153,777	133,529	89,375	70,349
<b>Current Cost Accounts</b>					
Profit before tax	17,115	14,446	13,416	—	—
Dividend cover	2.6 times	3.0 times	3.4 times	—	—
Capital employed	361,440	280,045	246,414	—	—

The present costs of supporting these exports are another drain on the EEC budget despite a levy paid by growers and sugar manufacturers. This leads to demands that all the quotas of EEC countries should be reduced even though the burden of subsidies is diminishing because world prices are now increasing. The decisions of the EEC Council of Ministers on this issue should not be guided by go-stop expedients which may soon be regretted but by prudent assessments of the Community's position and the world market.

This pressure to reduce the drain on the EEC budget is, however, irrelevant to British Sugar's case. Your Company sells sugar only in the UK and consequently it has not added to the burden of subsidies on the EEC budget. Indeed it is making a

valuable contribution to the British balance of payments.

Nevertheless our present quota may still be subject to particular attack in the EEC. We are campaigning vigorously against any reduction in the country's quota which would be against the interests not only of your Company but of British agriculture and the British consumer. We believe that our record and, above all, our competitive cost efficiency, entitle us to a quota commensurate with our production capacity.

### Costs

Our practice of addressing the Annual Report to employees as well as to shareholders is being followed this year. Much misguided effort is directed to emphasising the differences between them. In reality the interests of both groups—in this Company as in others—can only be secured by concentration on a cost-structure which allows competitive prices, quality and good service. As a result of the expansion and modernisation programme to which shareholders are contributing their capital, and employees at all levels their efforts, we provide the highest service and quality of product at low prices.

### Dividend

Growers have benefited from higher prices for their beet; employees by higher salaries and wages; and customers by the lowest prices for sugar in the EEC. As our capital expenditure programme draws to an end we now feel able to recommend an increase in dividends to shareholders.

The forty-fourth Annual General Meeting will be held at The Hyde Park Hotel, 66 Knightsbridge, London SW1 on Thursday, January 10, 1980 at 12 noon.

# BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED

The Annual Report will be published on December 15, 1979. If you are not a shareholder or employee and would like a copy, please send this coupon to:

The Secretary, British Sugar Corporation Limited, PO Box 26, Oundle Road, Peterborough, PE2 9QU.

Name

Address

## Bank of New South Wales



Bank of New South Wales announces that with effect from Monday, 19 November 1979 its base rate for lending will be increased from 14% to 17% per annum

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## MANAGEMENT

## Alex Park—accountant and 'rebel at heart'

Mr Alex Park, the man who once had the job of implementing the Ryder Report at British Leyland and who is now director and vice president of ITT(UK) and finance director of Standard Telephones and Cables, describes himself as a "rebel at heart". This explains why, though he is a trained accountant, he is crusading to loosen some of the accountants' hold on British industry.

He says that too much of the vital information that management requires to make decisions is actually controlled by accountants. "This has arisen," he believes, "simply because the more data became available, the more it was assumed that the accounts department was the place for it to be collected, stored and guarded."

"Accountants are the number tumbler, but it is too often forgotten that the figures on things such as cash-flow and budgets are the result of line management decisions, not the other way round."

Moreover, accountants tend, according to Mr Park, to present everything in purely historic form. It takes immense management skill and experience to understand the nature of future contingencies and to appreciate the importance of

the unpredictable. Management has to identify the options with regard to future action, pick out the possibilities and then plump for the most probable consequences.

"And then the important thing is to be prepared to change if events prove your assumptions wrong," he says. More and more companies, he believes, are working to corporate plans which reflect the ill-effects of the control of information by accountants in many areas of industry. These plans tend, he says, to be expressed mainly in figures and line management can neither digest nor understand them adequately.

"This keeps them firmly in the hands of the accountants, who dictate the extent to which the plan can be modified. It is my firm conviction that no plan can be a useful management tool unless it is at least 80 per cent words and not more than 20 per cent figures."

Mr Park knows what it is like to be on the receiving end of indigestible plans, because he is also a trained engineer and as such has held several senior line management appointments. In his view every plan should have three main components—the target that everyone agrees to aim at, the budget, that allocates the re-

sources necessary to achieve it, and the standards, that enable management to check on progress at critical stages along the road.

He likens a plan to a car journey: monitoring the speed of travel and the fuel consumption and reading the map are equivalent to checking standards. However, he criticizes those companies that keep so rigidly to a plan that they refuse to change direction even when it becomes abundantly clear that they are on the wrong road.

Most companies, he goes on to say, have masses of data on their competitors, but competitors rarely have a sudden effect on a company's corporate strategy. Competitors are, in fact, much more predictable than suppliers; but a company's supply of materials and parts is a vital ingredient in its success.

Mr Park says that a high percentage of corporate plans fail because of a poor policy towards selecting, checking and monitoring suppliers. In fact, suppliers often go to the wall, thus upsetting the corporation's plans, because it has ignored the limitations on them, and placed too heavy a demand on their performance.

"This," Mr Park says, "un-

derlines the absolute need for a free interchange of information and for a feed-in and feedback from every sector of the company. As a plan is seen to be putting an intolerable stress on one part of the company, there has to be a modification," Mr Park believes that such a decision can only be made if timely and accurate information is being shared by all.

He is convinced that plans would have more meaning and be more flexible if there were wider access to information vital to management. He puts forward the thesis that there should be a central source of management information within a company or group, without centralization of control.

"It is not at all a paradox," he is quick to explain. "At the moment information is collected and controlled by the accountants, converted into figures and disseminated to their own design or format. It may comply with the rules of the Companies Act, but it does not make it easier for line managers to make decisions."

"Now if you set up a central management information department with the sole task of collecting data from every part of the organization and making that data available to every

department, then you have a situation where data is arranged in a standard format for everyone's use and you decentralize control of the data."

Mr Park's thesis is that individual departments should be relieved of the task of storing their own information. For example, it is not, he says, efficient to have head counts stored by personnel, inventory by the warehouse and production details by the factories. Any one departmental head then has great difficulty in putting all the relevant bits of information together in forming a management decision-making. It is all channelled through the same management information service. "This is what we are hoping to set up at SIT," he says.

Mr Park believes that it is easier to get at the information needed for decision-making if it is all channelled through the same management information service. "This is what we are hoping to set up at SIT," he says.

Sydney Paulden

Mr Park will be addressing the Information Management Conference at the Wembley Centre in February on this subject. The conference is organized by Clapp & Pollack Europe.

## Is this the shape of things to come?

This morning the directors of Conder Group, with their financial advisers, Rothschilds and W. Greenwell, take the final steps in the long-drawn-out process of obtaining a public listing for this successful private steel-framed buildings manufacturer.

With the market falling hand over fist in recent weeks, going public has been an unenviable experience for the group. It has also been a highly unusual one for its City advisers. For, in its reasons for going public, in its share structure and its management style, this is probably one of the strangest applicants ever for a public listing. Its emergence into the limelight this week poses a question, not just for the City, but for industry in general: is this the shape of things to come?

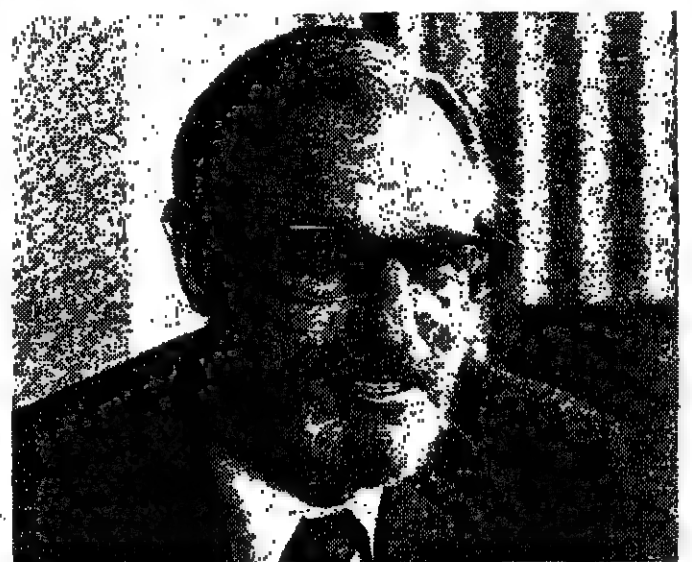
Conder is at present two thirds owned by its 2,000-odd employees. Collectively they hold a 22 per cent stake through the staff trust, which was set up eight years ago and on which the voting structure is deliberately weighted to favour the worker trustees.

Individually, employees as such own another 22 per cent of the shares, while directors and their families control a further 21 per cent. There are two outside shareholders.

It is to shares in this interesting example of employee participation that City institutions are this week being asked to subscribe.

The disadvantages of democracy have so far been conspicuous by their absence. But this is not because Conder's commitment to worker participation stops short at anything more than encouraging ownership and the responsibilities that entails.

True to its group's style—the style of its joint venture and present chairman, Mr Robin Cole—Conder's subsidiaries have staff committees repre-



Mr Robin Cole, Conder's joint founder and present chairman: decision-making is not simply a matter of high ideals.

sending each interest group and the staff committees elect members to the company council (on which the staff trustees are also represented). The staff committees (one representative per 25 workers) and the company councils (one representative per 50 workers) are empowered to discuss with their managers any matters involving terms of employment, working conditions and the future of the company.

Now that could mean much or little, depending on who is involved. In Conder's case it means that managers and employees together make decisions on, for example, how a given budget for capital expenditure should be used.

This is not purely a matter of high ideals, Mr Cole says. If the employees themselves choose the type of equipment that they want to do a job, then there is a fair chance that it will be the best equipment anyway—and even if it is not, they can be relied upon to make certain that it works.

All this participation and consultation is quite powerfully reinforced by a profit-sharing scheme, under which each subsidiary, having set aside 15 per cent of its earnings as a nominal return on capital, splits the rest

## Why engineers earn less in industry

Engineers who become civil servants tend to be paid more than if they enter private industry. A study being published by Incomes Data Services this week shows that at the top of the Civil Service, a chief scientific officer can expect to draw an annual salary of £17,000 (January, 1980).

At this level he is almost certainly more than a match for a technologist. But even if the line is drawn at, say, senior principal scientific officer level (£14,250 to £15,740), or principal scientific officer level (£13,615 to £15,140), the public sector salaries tend to be well ahead of those paid for engineers in a comparable grade in private industry.

Within private industry engineers' salaries also lag well behind those of their colleagues who specialize in areas such as finance, tax, personnel and marketing, though some attempt has recently been made to close the gap. Statistics from the Department of Employment, earlier this month show that engineers generally have gained higher percentage pay increases than their colleagues in most other fields, but as the table indicates, they still have a long way to go to catch up.

Yet engineers have long been identified as having a crucial part to play in the development of the products and services which it is hoped will take Britain out of its industrial decline. Concern about the lamentable status and dearth of applicants in this area has been so great that in 1977 Mr Eric Varley, then Secretary of State for Industry, set up a committee of inquiry headed by Sir Monty Finniston. The resulting report, which is due to go to Sir Keith Joseph shortly, is expected to confirm that industrialists have been reluctant to recruit enough skilled engineers.

One of the explanations for the poverty of rewards in industry may be that companies tend to place the dividing line between engineer or scientist and manager at a much lower level than do, say, public sector organizations. In analysing a number of recent pay agree-

ments, for example, IDS found that the break point between engineer and administrator at Ferranti, at April, 1979, fell in the £5,725 to £5,556 bracket, and at Messier was even lower, at £5,305 to £5,284 bracket.

One problem in making such comparisons is that of identifying just when engineers or scientists stop working in their field and become administrators. However, the tendency for Government-owned bodies to pay the division fairly high up on the pay scale can be clearly seen in the electric supply industry, because the switch from technologist to manager involves a change in pay bargaining arrangements.

According to the present agreement for the industry, the highest technical salary has a ceiling of £12,720 (November 1, 1979), which is considerably higher than that paid to most comparable engineers in private industry.

The difference between public and private sector is not nearly so marked at lower levels and particularly at the initial, recruiting stage. The band for a fairly basic scientific officer in the Civil Service, for instance, stands at £3,591 to £5,486 (January 1, 1980). The band for professional and technology officers is £5,551 to £5,542 (August 1, 1979).

In comparison, IDS found a similar range for initial salary levels. At ICI the starting grade for scientific, technical and engineering staff is £5,757 (June, 1979); at Smith Kline and French it is £4,285 to £5,987 (July, 1979), while at Sterling Winthrop the range is from £3,208 to £5,320 (November, 1978).

While no direct comparison is available with other professions, the impression is that starting salaries for qualified engineers are still less than tempting in either the public or the private sector.

Patricia Tisdall

Qualified Engineers and Scientists' Pay, Study 205; Incomes Data Services Ltd, 140 Great Portland Street, London, W1.

## ENGINEERS' PAY COMPARED WITH OTHER GROUPS

Occupation	Average earnings	Incomes 1978/79
Finance, insurance, tax specialists	£ pw	%
Marketing & sales managers	162.7	14.9
Personnel and industrial relations	144.6	16.2
Engineers—Mechanical	136.7	13.1
Engineers—Electrical & electronic	136.5	15.3
Engineers—Civil, structural	127.7	14.9
Engineers—Planning, quality control	121.8	15.2
Engineers—Production	119.9	18.8
Engineers—Other	128.9	16.7

Source: Department of Employment New Earnings Survey 1979 Table 8.

NB: Brackets (%) denote estimates.

## CHECKLIST

The Protection of Trading Interests Bill (designed to protect companies and individuals in the United Kingdom against attempts by overseas countries to impose domestic legislation and regulations outside their own territory) passed its second reading in the House of Commons on November 15.

Jenkins v Kingsgate (Clothing Productions) Ltd: The Employment Appeals Tribunal stayed an appeal by a part-time woman worker from an industrial tribunal's refusal to order employers to pay her at the same hourly rate as full-time workers and referred the case to the European Court of Justice.

Metrication Board: Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs, has announced that the board is to be wound up at the end of April, 1980.

Currency translations: senior executives of about 40 leading companies have supported the Unilever method of accounting for currency translations in financial statements, in a meeting with the Accounting Standards Committee. The method is likely to be adopted eventually.

Skill with people: the University of Bradford Management Centre is setting out to teach group and personal effectiveness in a five-day programme between January 15 and 18, 1980. Among the areas covered are basic skills—like leader behaviour and behaviour planning—and their application.

Details can be obtained from Michael Fordham, University of Bradford Management Centre.

Appraisal and approval of critical investment decisions: The University of Bradford Management Centre, between February 17 and 22, the course covers systems for appraising critical investment decisions; also means of determining whether a decision is likely to be critical, and how to minimize the risk. Details from R. C. Benham at the management centre.

Matrix management: Brunel Institute of Organization and Social Studies is holding a course between December 11 and 14, on the why, what and how of organizing matrices (structures which involve compromises between different ways of grouping work—such as by functions or by projects). Applications should be made to the Secretary, Brunel Management Programme, Brunel University, Uxbridge.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Lords judgment likely to have adverse effect on shipping

From the President of the International Shipping Federation, Ltd.

Sir, I was particularly interested in your choice of cases for opening the new series of *The Times* Law Reports following your welcome return to the scene. The House of Lords judgment concerning the "Navarra" is an important development likely to effect shipping adversely in several ways—and indeed to deter foreign ships from visiting United Kingdom ports.

First, their Lordships ruled that, under the United Kingdom law as presently constituted, a trade union which claims to be in dispute with an employer over pay and conditions is protected in the courts by the immunities specified in the 1974 Trade Union Labour Relations Act, even where the employees are neither in dispute with the employer, nor members of the trade union.

In the "Navarra" case, evidence was accepted that the crew members were satisfied

with their terms of employment, which were in accordance with those generally recognised in Hongkong. The judgment demonstrates that United Kingdom law as it stands allows the direct interest of the employees (and the employer) to be overridden in the interests of an outside party which happens to be a trade union. This surely does not make either for good sense or equity.

Secondly, the actions of the trade union in question, the International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF), showed that it is claiming to represent the interests of seafarers worldwide, it was prepared to override the interests of seafarers from Hongkong—where the ship was registered, managed and manned. The "Navarra" decision overruled a Court of Appeal ruling that had allowed an injunction against a boycott of the "Camille M"; in that case, the ITF also demonstrated its readiness to "override the interests" of the crew even though they were members of an ITF-affiliated union.

Thirdly, the House of Lords

decision was contrary to the principles of good industrial relations, which are so vitally important in industry as international shipping.

That employment conditions should be determined by employees or any representative (most frequently joint negotiation) operates in the country in which employees are domiciled; and that conditions freely agreed between employers and employees, or any representative, should be respected, should be respected by third parties. Finally, it is particularly this situation should be a matter of concern to this country has considerable international respect, especially in shipping, as a source of rational and just law, waders for how long? Yours faithfully, FRISBERG BOLTON, President of the International Shipping Federation Ltd, 30/32 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8ST.

## A title for engineers

From Mr N. Haddock.

Sir, Reading your letter (November 19) raises some sensitive issues. Some years ago, those of us with professional qualifications became entitled to the designation "Chartered Engineer" (again a two-word title) and a corresponding code in my opinion, to differentiate it from craftsmen, plumbers, members of AUEW ("Engineers out on strike again") and others who, however worthy, had really usurped the name. It should really be no more entitled to call themselves doctors or physicians.

Maybe another title such as "Ingenieur" will resolve the problem and give engineers the publicly acknowledged professional status which they have in other countries (with a beneficial effect on the economy), but it will take a while to get used to, and means a whole new set of initials to use where words could do a lot to help. For instance it is quite ridiculous that the concise OED defines "engineer" as one who builds roads, or similar, and is in charge of the work. At least it did so until quite recently, and I haven't checked the latest edition to see if it has been changed.

More important, the media, and particularly the popular press, could do a lot to educate the public by referring to engineers as "scientists" as an appellation which most of us

heavily dislike because of its wrongness. A scientist is one whose job it is to extend our knowledge of nature (or of society, if you include "social science"). Anyone whose work is concerned with scientific knowledge and other appropriate training is an engineer, even if he might be a PhD.

The ignorance of the lay public is well illustrated by a story I heard a few years ago of the Passport Office returning a passport application form with the comment "you give your profession as 'engineer', but you describe yourself as 'Dr. Haddock'—kindly explain."

Yours faithfully, R. HADDOCK, 4 Lister Street, London SW6 5SL, November 14.

From Mrs. B. E. Perry.

Sir, I am the granddaughter, daughter, sister and godmother of engineers. I do not think the introduction of a French word that few can pronounce properly would do anything to enhance the standing of the engineering profession. I am a mother of engineers, but I do not think the introduction of a French word that few can pronounce properly would do anything to enhance the standing of the engineering profession. I am a mother of engineers, but I do not think the introduction of a French word that few can pronounce properly would do anything to enhance the standing of the engineering profession.

Yours faithfully, MARY PERRY, 17 Oldfield Square, London SW7, November 14.

## Farmers' growing use of energy

From Mr G. W. Heath.

Sir, Like most, I want to see some reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, but I am particularly concerned by the scarcity of the arguments that I hear, mainly because of their failure properly to identify the nature of efficiency and the source of surplus.

For instance, it is commonly held that we in Britain are the agricultural surplus, but I am sure that this is not the case. The surplus is in the hands of the inefficient, peasant, German and French farmers and earlier this year the Minister of Agriculture claimed: "British farming is inefficient"; so it is, but in more ways than that is either able or willing to see.

In particular, it is uniquely inefficient in the way in which what was a labour-intensive, energy-efficient operation has been transformed into one that is capital intensive and energy consuming. It is perfectly logical to argue that the most important source of the agricultural surplus we find most embarrassing is the over-increasing energy subsidy that

farming has paid itself during the past three or four decades. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, fossil fuel input increased between 1942 and 1972 by 3.4 times for an increase in yield (of wheat) of 2.1 times, as this really a uniquely efficient operation?

These are of course, many other factors involved: varieties and improved management techniques for instance—but these depend on the continuing and increasing input of ever dwindling non-renewable resources.

The higher output we are so impressed by comes from varieties and methods that work best under the special circumstances of high energy inputs and if the yardstick of higher efficiency is taken as output per man or output per acre then, of course, there appears to be an improvement. The plain truth is, however, that we have entirely discounted the nature, importance and future consequence of paying this energy subsidy to what should be our basic productive activity.

From Mr B. J. Smyth-Tyrell.

Sir, Nearly two thirds of the population of this country believe that we should stay in the Community despite the glaring inequalities of the CAP, and the Government is quite right to see what it can do to bring about a more acceptable situation in this regard.

Strong belief in the need to alter, or at least to improve, the situation in this country's food of view—effect of the

CAP need not imply any loss of confidence in the long-term advantages for us of membership of the Community.

What is essential, however, is that we should recognize the CAP on a more equitable basis—we do not lose sight of the fact that the EEC is not about butter mountains, but about whether there is to be a third—and final—world war or not.

Yours faithfully, B. J. SMYTH-TYRELL, Field House, Suffolk.

## Courtaulds adds to the closures

## Industry in the regions

Courtaulds' decision to close its viscose filament yarn factory at Preston with the loss of 2,600 jobs comes at a time when economic and industrial planning leaders in the North-west have given warning that a fresh wave of closures and cutbacks, mainly in textiles and engineering, is likely to gather impetus throughout the region.

The Courtaulds Red Scar works at Preston is undoubtedly a victim of fundamental technological changes in the textile industry. But the company's decision to close it is rather than invest in new equipment and new products is itself a reflection of the underlying trends and weaknesses of the industry as a whole.

Union leaders, who were given the statutory 90 days' notice just before the weekend, were shocked by the suddenness of the decision, even though many of them had been expecting a run down of the Preston plant.

The company has said that it

has "no feasible alternative" to closure, with losses now running at an annual rate of some £2m and totalling some £5m in the past four and a half years.

When the Preston plant opened just before the last war it was the country's leading example of technological advance in textile manufacture, being the first production base for Courtaulds' then new man-made fibres. Now it has become the victim of further technological advances, coupled with fierce competition from overseas, which have decimated the markets for its viscose yarn products.

A company spokesman said: "Lower wage countries have a distinct advantage with a pro-

cess which is labour-intensive and viscose textile yarn at a time when the industry is in difficult straits."

Although the Preston is much less dependent on it than some of the other textile towns that have been hit over the years, Courtaulds' closure is nevertheless a serious blow. Preston's industrial base diversified, with the aircraft engineering industries so represented, but this will be a long time coming. Only week Mr Clifford Chapman, economist director of the North West Industrial Development Association, reported to executive a significant increase in the number of closures in the region and that these were in the engineering sector.

He added: "All the indications are that this trend not only continues but in-

R. W. Shakespear

## Heart Disease is a threat to your business

and highly vulnerable are men aged 45-64

Over 1 million are afflicted in this age group—about one in five. 135,000 a year are admitted to hospital. 43,000 die each year. That's nearly twice as many as cancer. 13 times more than all accidents; and 51% of the total deaths in this age group.

Men most likely to be in key positions; expensive to lose.

## The vital importance of Heart Research

If it hadn't been for research, killer diseases like smallpox, TB, diphtheria and polio would still be a menace.

The British Heart Foundation is now the largest contributor to heart research in this country and in the past 20 years there have been significant advances: open heart surgery; greatly-improved diagnosis; the Pacemaker and many life-saving drugs. But heart attack is still the greatest threat. We still do not know what causes it or how to prevent it.

The aim of the Foundation is directed not only towards improving diagnosis and treatment, but towards finding the basic causes so that premature death and disablement can be eliminated.

There is every reason to believe this goal can be achieved; but only through research—which is very expensive.

That's why the support of industry and commerce is so vital, and why we urge your company to help us, not simply as a social duty but as a positive, economic investment in the future.

We shall be pleased to send further information and our Annual Report.

## BRITISH HEART FOUNDATION

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## International perspectives

metically sealed in by exchange controls the past 40 years, there has so far been great rush on the part of the big institutional investors to diversify their portfolios in response to the ending of exchange controls. On the other hand, the small investors, on the other hand, are being lured by a number of units to take advantage of the opportunities. Who is right? What is the scope for international investment strategy? Experience since the partial dismantling of exchange controls in July, since when the exchange rate has risen from £1.00 to £1.06, also seems to indicate the reluctance of many fund managers to make radical changes in their portfolio before giving it a good deal of thought.

forever—and it cannot have escaped Government's timing of its decision to up exchange controls—the climate for international investment has become much more cloudy. Interest rates in all main OECD countries have been climbing throughout the summer. Even in Germany and the United States, which arguably have been the speediest to choke inflation but of their economies this way, there is still no sure sign that oil prices have yet peaked. And at the same time oil price rise threatens to push the unsterilized world into recession next year, so reducing the appeal of equities. Even the expected decline in sterling in the wake of the exchange control measures not materialized, rendering the need for currency hedge overseas less pressing.

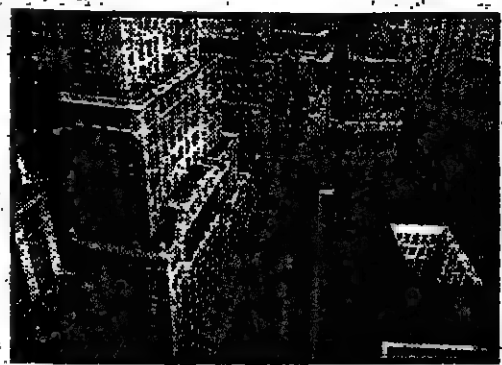
### Selecting the right currency

Medium-term however there is little doubt investment will have to be made in an international climate. Even supposedly sophisticated investors, who have had access to overseas markets through such routes as offshore funds, currency swaps and of course the investment currency premium, have done little more than spread some 4 or 5 per cent of their portfolios overseas. Given the opportunities thrown up in overseas markets that figure will clearly be too low.

be other complication in investing overseas is naturally enough, which currency, in. In the past it has been enough to get in the right currency—Swiss francs, marks rather than the dollar or the yen to leave the precise investment to look

after itself. For the less adventurous investor that advice will continue to hold good. More active investors will want to exploit opportunities within currency areas. For the next year or so the recession, slowdown in world trade and the uncertainty over oil prices and politics in the Middle East make stockmarkets less enticing than bond markets. Several overseas bourses have performed well over the past year—Canada, South Africa and Australia on the back of oil, gold and commodity-based stocks—and now look to be over the top.

The one exception is probably the Far East and the Pacific basin where the outlook for economic growth is good enough to make



Wall Street—America's business centre.

investment an attractive option. For the most part this really means the Tokyo stock market as none of the others in the area are big enough or liquid enough to take a huge wave of funds from United Kingdom institutions.

There is always Hongkong of course but as we have seen in the past it is a nervous market prone to bouts of depression and elation, while this year there have been signs of it being massaged by the authorities for their own purposes.

Over the next year, however, it looks as though bond markets will be the most interesting. For the past five years or so the much bigger swings in interest rates that have occurred have thrown up not only income opportunities but the likelihood of substantial capital gains hitherto usually only available on equity markets.

Institutions in particular, although they may still want to match their sterling liabilities in sterling assets like the gilt market, will find a much broader range of instruments in the Eurobond and other fixed interest markets overseas to meet their needs.

## Opportunities in the bond market

If the opportunities are now there for investors to buy foreign currency bonds and equities, all the indications are they will move slowly. The reasons are curial. First, the domestic savings markets are easily being crowded by pension funds and insurance companies whose liabilities are predominantly in sterling. The currency mismatching in a set is most therefore be convincing to tempt a than a tiny fraction of their resources of sterling.

second, the United Kingdom is a high inflation economy. To meet their long-term liabilities the institutions need high rates of interest—a factor which will tend to concentrate their currency investment in bond rather than the equity markets. As at home, high rates can be secured in sterling and, at present, in dollars, but in the other main currencies available.

mean Bank is an early indication that there is some appetite, although the Germans have themselves limited the scope for a repeat performance.

Even minor allocations of institutional inflows—around £10,000m this year—will, of course, involve large sums, and the banking markets are showing keen interest in the opportunities created. Bond funds are flowing out of the merchant bank and unit trust groups, while currency deposit facilities are being opened up by the clearers.

In the Eurobond market success traditionally lies with the powerful players of funds. That means the big commercial banks on the continent and the investment and merchant banks in London. The clearing banks, with no experience of securities distribution at home, are therefore ill-placed to pick up much of any new business which emerges. The problems of developing the branch network as a suitable Eurobond selling vehicle on the continental model are huge.

Much better placed are the merchant banks, both as big money managers themselves and as old hands in the Eurobond markets. A significant feature of the EIB placement, which involved Morgan Grenfell as co-manager and 10 merchant banks as underwriters, was that almost half of it was nonetheless placed by Cazenove, a stockbroker. Would-be issuing houses seeking to tap institutional funds in future will not have missed the point that stockbrokers as well as merchant banks have powerful placing power in the United Kingdom.

## Economic strategy: why both the Hawks and Doves are wrong

It is widely assumed that in 1980 we shall experience rapid inflation and a fall in output. In these conditions, what size of public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) should the Government be aiming for?

I believe that the Government should stick to its announced policy of reducing the growth of the money supply steadily, but this need not mean that it should try to reduce the PSBR below this year's level. My approach differs from that of two rival groups (both of them no doubt figments of my imagination) which I shall label Doves and Hawks.

The Doves argue that, faced by a recession, the Government should use fiscal policy in the traditional way. Taxes should be cut and/or public expenditure should be increased in order to expand demand. The problem of inflation, if there is one, should be solved by direct means, including some kind of incomes policy.

The Hawks might also argue that the link between the PSBR and the growth of the money supply is too tenuous to even if one were foolish enough to insist on a monetary target, his has no implication for the PSBR.

The Hawks attach supreme importance to the growth of the money supply. They want to see it reduced each year as the main method of bringing down the rate of inflation. They also want to see the PSBR reduced each year.

The most hawkish want to see it reduced in absolute terms; the less hawkish will settle for a reduction as a share of gross domestic product (GDP). Against the charge that such a policy might worsen the recession they reply either that it will not happen or that it does not matter. Against the charge that it might cause a "monetarist" of the monetary target they argue that it is always possible to expand the money supply to the required level provided that interest rates are

reduced sufficiently.

I believe that both groups are wrong. The kind of demand management advocated by the Doves has been discredited; fiscal expansion has little effect on output except in the very short run and it leads rapidly to higher inflation. The tough policy advocated by the hawks will lead to unnecessarily painful public expenditure cuts and risks creating policies designed to reduce inflation and inflationary expectations. It is committed to a strict monetary policy in the form of a target in

the current financial year. And for future years we shall see that it is set at a level consistent with our monetary policy—and which does not imply excessively high interest rates, with the consequent "crowding out" of private sector borrowing.

After the Chancellor's statement on Thursday the official forecast for the PSBR in the current financial year is still £3,300m. The target for the growth of the money supply in next October is 1.1 per cent. The figure of £3,300m includes estimated sales of government-held equities of about

PSBR AND THE GROWTH OF GDP 1980-81				
GDP% change (1975 prices)	PSBR £000m	+1	-1	-5
8	8	9.5	10.5	12

£1,000m. Since such sales are hardly distinguishable—as far as control of the money supply is concerned—from sales of gilts, it is better to describe the PSBR as being £9,300m. There are a number of grounds for arguing that the current PSBR is too high. First, monetary control has required the undesirable addition of the "corset", which is barely consistent with a belief in free market forces. Secondly, even with the help of the corset the growth of the money supply has exceeded the limits and has required exceptionally high nominal interest rates. Thirdly, the target for monetary growth will need to be reduced in later years if inflation is to be brought down to acceptable levels.

For all these reasons it would appear that if the Gov-

ernment seriously intends to achieve a steady reduction in inflation by reducing the growth of the money supply it will have to take steps to lower the underlying ratio of the PSBR to GDP in current prices. This will require a change in the fiscal structure (ie, the combination of tax rates and public expenditure).

A reasonable target for monetary growth in 1980-81 would be 3 per cent, but a target should be presented as part of a general commitment to reduce monetary growth steadily to about 5 per cent over the next four years.

varies with output. The fiscal structure is the same in each case and each outcome is broadly consistent with monetary growth of 8 per cent next year.

The tendency for the PSBR to be higher when output is cyclically lower is offset by the tendency for bank lending to the private sector to be lower and private sector purchases of public sector debt to be higher. The net result is to leave monetary growth unaffected.

If output in real terms rises by 1 per cent the figures suggest that the PSBR must be judged in absolute terms. In other cases it remains the same (if sales of shares are ignored) or rises both absolutely and relative to nominal GDP. Given the nature of the fiscal system, if the Hawks had their way the public expenditure cuts and/or the increases in tax rates would have to be greater the greater the expected fall in real output.

That would make little sense in terms of the Government's longer-term strategy. No doubt it would make it easier to control money supply and would allow an earlier fall in interest rates; but it would increase the risk of financial instability. It might not even be to the long-term benefit of those who are most stridently calling for severe fiscal restraint.

Finally, it must be emphasized that the PSBR must be judged in relation to the Government's longer-term strategy. In the short run it might be possible to control inflation and the money supply with a more relaxed fiscal policy, but that would only generate yet greater problems for later years.

Next week: Tim Congdon.

Dr. Budd is Williams and Glyn's Research Fellow at the London Business School. He will shortly be taking over as director of the Centre for Economic Forecasting from Professor Terry Burns, who is to become the Government's Chief Economic Adviser.

### In the first of three articles by leading economists on government borrowing Alan Budd argues that the Chancellor should steer a middle course

increase in the money supply for the current financial year and to a progressive reduction in the size of that target in the years ahead.

In spite of the risk of recession next year it is right for the Government to pursue this policy. A case could have been made for some expansion of the money supply to accommodate the increase in the price level caused directly by the raising of VAT and the oil price increases; but there is no case for accommodating subsequent increases in wages which attempt, mistakenly, to compensate for those price increases.

On the question of the PSBR, the Chancellor's speech continued: "We have set ourselves the target of a substantial reduction in the borrowing requirement of our public sec-

£1,000m. Since such sales are hardly distinguishable—as far as control of the money supply is concerned—from sales of gilts, it is better to describe the PSBR as being £9,300m. There are a number of grounds for arguing that the current PSBR is too high. First, monetary control has required the undesirable addition of the "corset", which is barely consistent with a belief in free market forces. Secondly, even with the help of the corset the growth of the money supply has exceeded the limits and has required exceptionally high nominal interest rates. Thirdly, the target for monetary growth will need to be reduced in later years if inflation is to be brought down to acceptable levels.

For all these reasons it would appear that if the Gov-

A consistent figure for the PSBR next year, if output grew at its trend rate of about 1 per cent a year, would be about £8,000m. It should be stressed that the actual figure for 1980-81 will depend on what happens to the growth of output, but provided the fiscal structure was set correctly the fluctuations in the PSBR would not affect the Government's success in meeting its monetary target.

Ideally, it should make no promises about the actual size of the PSBR; any forecast would be conditional on what happened to output. This should particularly appeal to the government whose dislike of fine-tuning is only exceeded by its dislike of forecasts.

The table shows how—according to the London Business School model—the PSBR

## Will the TSB keep its customers?

From midnight tomorrow 84 million savers with the Trustee Savings Banks group will lose their right to 70 worth of tax-free interest a year.

Will they remain loyal to the TSB or will they redirect their local deposits to the National Savings Bank or the building societies, where tax concessions to small savers remain available? Notices from the inland Revenue as well as the TSB have been reminding passbook holders of the change since January, but it must be acknowledged that the hierarchy are gambling on customer inertia to contain the exodus. For the TSB, alone among the major banking institutions, relies exclusively upon private individuals for its funds.

The group is further constrained by not saving more than 10 per cent of its £5,000m of deposits. The quid pro quo of tax concession and government guarantee enjoyed by the savings accounts was Treasury control of funds. Invested by the National Debt Office in the Funds for Savings, £1,500m of TSB funds has been earning 7½ per cent, compared with the going inter-bank rate of about 15 per cent.

Now that the concession and guarantee have gone, the Treasury is, of course, repaying the TSB money it has been "lending"—but not all in one dollop. Apart from the nasty suspicion that the Treasury is no longer to give up a source of "cheap" money than anybody else, there is the perfectly proper reason that the Government wants evidence of the TSB's ability to function as an

independent banking force.

The money is therefore being handed over in instalments, the first due now, with six more to follow, until which time the TSB should have adequate reserves, a structured lending system, a development project programme and management techniques to fit it for the role envisaged by the Page Report in 1973.

Historians of the savings movement do not doubt the Page Report. Instead of the usual snooty document regarding nothing but lip service from the government of the day, the Page Committee inquiry into National Savings produced a ferocious report which ignored most, if not all, of the shibboleths of the savings industry. It was suppressed for several months while the Government worried about the recommendations to axe the savings stamp and the voluntary savings groups and how to introduce an index-linked savings scheme.

The recommendation to hive off the Trustee Savings Banks into an independent and separate "third force" in banking was seized upon with relish as an option which could be pursued with an easy mind. The preliminary obstacle, reducing the number of local trustee savings banks from 72 to 12 regional groups, was quickly overcome (at the expense of treating on a few toes) and in 1976 the Trustee Savings Bank Act gave the formal go-ahead for releasing the TSB from the Treasury apron strings.

The TSB group had, of course, been straitened at the bit for years. It pushed the idea of a non-interest bearing cheque book account through in 1965 and, instead of bewailing its inability to offer loans and

overdrafts, tied up a series of deals with finance houses to give TSB customers much needed loan facilities. It launched a unit trust company and very successful unit-linked life assurance company.

The aim all the time has been to offer a cradle-to-the-grave service. Under the old format it managed to cater successfully for children, young savers and the elderly; but the years of

high out-goings, when people are buying houses, cars, carpets and school education, or just generally over-spending, had to be ignored. It was not until 1977 that lending facilities were introduced. Bridging loans came a year later, then credit cards, and it was only two weeks ago that the TSB was able to enter the housing finance market on a substantial scale.

Credit management will be the key to the TSB's success in the world of commercial banking. Its manpower resources and experience on this front are not extensive and although few problems occur when the bank is only 3 per cent lent, the long-term aim is to have as much as 60 per cent of the bank's portfolio out on loans.

Winning existing customers with an added range of services is a useful way to court popularity. The more difficult task is extending the market penetration. At present some 38 per cent of the country does not use banks and the TSB hopes that it will be able to move into this virgin territory.

Customer popularity is hard to gauge accurately, but it seems likely that the TSB enjoys a greater rapport with its customers than most of its competitors.

On the other hand, building societies also have a greater appeal than the clearing banks and growth in the past 15 years. It is an open secret that the TSB

group actively considered whether or not it should turn itself into a gigantic building society.

Mr Tom Bryans, chief general manager of the TSB Central Board, prefers the longer, harder path to glory. Instead of the building society idea, he has made the TSB group into one of the arch-richest of the tax concessions to building societies. He believes in the concept of fiscal neutrality and that if tax advantages are required they should be attached to the individual—not the savings institution.

At present he, and the many others who share this view, still seem to be crying in the wilderness. It will be a foolhardy government, one feels, which will tamper with the popular building society system.

Meanwhile, the TSB group has decided to fight the battle for savings on two fronts: it is making on the clearing banks—by, among other things, freezing its charges for a month—as well as the building societies. Having got its reserves position—the excess of assets over liabilities—nearly up to the required level of 7 per cent its short-term problems are over. In the long term, it has to find quality borrowers, resolve its unduly corporate structure—and reduce, one would hope, the 18 regional units into one bank and grow. Are the customers out there waiting?

Margaret Stone

## Business Diary profile

Wednesday the Civil Aviation Authority resumes the sittings at which British Airways will counter-attack against indications by independent air for some of the state carrier's European routes.

the hearings begin, the is expected to announce a mix of business and re fares on European routes to spike the independent group.

the same time, it will be toring developments in Asia after last week's paper. Within days of the 3" laying down their "witnesses", the British Airways jumbo will touch down at Salisbury.

board the plane is likely to be the soft-spoken Donces, who is orchestrating the Airways response to the "endents" empire-building. Roy Watts, who has been executive since June 1978, is a mug labelled "Prussia" on his desk.

like his rival Sir Freddie r and Adam Thomson of th Caledonian, the 54-year Watts is little known outside aviation. But then, how outsiders even know that sh Airways is by far the most international airline in world, as well as one of the successful?

s predecessor, Ross Statton (chairman) started as the airline's imperial Airways, as had never been in an plane until he was 30.

as was the age when, as an unport, Watts joined British- ways from local government. He wanted a financial and a computer specialist. He had better prospects.



British Airways' chief executive Roy Watts: it flies OK, but will it float?

By 1981, the man who was not even interested in aeroplanes (he served in the army) will have taken delivery of 40 new aircraft—including one more Concorde. King's biggest re-equipment programme so far.

In his last job as British Airways' director of finance and planning, it was Watts who drew up the "breath-taking" £40m investment programme for keeping the airline profitable in the mid-1980s when the

Join Nott, the Trade Secretary, to hold off flotation day until at least 1981, by which time Watts thinks the reorganised and streamlined and diversified British Airways will be able to show investors a sufficiently tampering track record and prospect.

As a former chairman of BEA, Watts fits at the submissions to the CAA by later and by British Caledonian that they can offer a cheaper and better service to Europe. As the man who brought in BEA's internal shuttle, he argues that the state carrier is just as "creative" as the other two.

He accepts that the industry will be deregulated, but he does not want this or anybody else's government to go overboard for "fun" aviation.

"We argue," he said in Singapore recently, "that the process of change must not produce a situation in which the businessman, who will be paying twice as much for his seat as the leisure traveller, is denied access to the comprehensive and readily available network of air services upon which he, and indeed the whole pattern of world trade, relies today."

British Airways strategy, he says, took into account—long before the European route applications—that the national carrier now operates in an industry that will be deregulated, increasingly leisure based and is likely to carry about the number of people within the next eight years.

Where fares are still unconscionably high, he argues, it is because the foreign carrier or government with whom British

Airways must cooperate wants it that way. A month ago Watts was in Paris where he successfully argued with the chairman of Air France for the London-Paris fare reductions announced earlier this month. He is still pegging away at the West Germans who want flights between their country and the rest of Europe to stay high to protect Lufthansa.

Yet if Watts sees himself as a fare cutter he can be a route cutter also. From April 1 26 flights in British Airways' United Kingdom and Ireland division will be pruned, thus slashing an annual loss of £5m.

For the airline's redevelopment plans, he says it is not good enough to carry on as before operating prestige high-yield schedule services and making minor adjustments each year as the holidaymaker swamps the business traveller.

Watts is edgy about the CAA, not only because by Christmas it could have given away a big slice of the more profitable routes. He is also concerned that the review of the licensing authority's role now going on since the publication earlier this month of the Civil Aviation Bill might remove the power of appeal to the Trade Secretary.

Watts was right about his own prospects inside British Airways. Will he be right about prospects for it? Arch-rival Thomson says of Roy Watts: "He is a good, competent professional. He knows what he is doing."

Ross Davies

# REWARD!

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The Deposit Rate on monies subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal will increase from 13½% to 15% per annum.

## Grindlays Bank Limited Interest Rates

Grindlays Bank Limited announce that their base rate for lending will change from 14% to 17% with effect from 19 Nov., 1979

The interest rates paid on call deposits will be: call deposits of £1,000 and over 15% (call deposits of £300 - £999 14%)

Rates of interest on fixed deposits of over £10,000 will be quoted on request.



**Grindlays Bank Limited**

Head Office: 23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED Tel: 01-626 6545

## Hill Samuel Base Rate

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited announce that with effect from the close of business on Monday, 19 November, 1979, their Base Rate for lending will be increased from 14 per cent to 17 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 15 per cent per annum.

**Hill Samuel & Co. Limited**

100 Wood Street

London EC2P 2AJ

Telephone: 01-628 8011



## Midland Bank Base Rate

Midland Bank Limited announces that, with effect from Monday 19th November 1979, its Base Rate is increased by 3% to 17% per annum.

Deposit Accounts. Interest paid on accounts held at branches and subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal is increased by 3½% to 15% per annum.

Abatement allowance on ledger credit balances for personal current accounts not qualifying for free terms will be 13% per annum.

Personal Credit Plan Accounts. With effect from Monday 17th December 1979, interest paid on credit balances will be increased by 3½% to 13% per annum and interest charged on overdrawn balances will be increased by 2% to 21% per annum. The effective annual equivalents of these rates on the basis of half yearly compounding are 13.4% and 22.1% respectively.



**Midland Bank**

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

### Expectations are not high

A busy week lies ahead for the stock markets with several blue chip stocks reporting including ICI, Bechtel Group and Courtauld. But if the market is hoping to glean some inspiration from company results it could be disappointed, judging by brokers' expectations.

Economic indicators are a bit thin on the ground with Thursday producing the only statistics of any real interest. On this day the Central Statistical Office publishes the Public Sector borrowing requirement and details of local authority borrowing for the third quarter followed by capital expenditure by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries from the Department of Industry.

#### This week

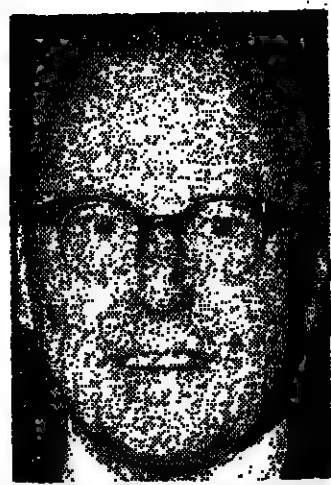
Lastly comes the list of manufacturers and distributors stocks, also from the DoI.

Metal Box start the week with interim figures on Tuesday. But the figures are unlikely to be of much influence to the engineering sector which has been depressed of late.

Most estimates pitch the figures for the six months to September, at between £25m and £33m compared with £31m last June.

One point in favour of Metal Box has been the marked rise in the cost of fresh vegetables after last year's disastrous winter which usually results to a switch by the housewife to the cheaper frozen alternative.

But this in turn may have been offset by the poor summer resulting in less production of canned drinks. Prospects for the full year remain mixed but



Sir Alexander Page, chairman of Metal Box

with October's price increase filtering through in the second half and the group's Stelrad subsidiary continuing to do well, even though still with limited capacity, estimates vary from £25m to £35m compared with £31m last year.

Even so, these figures will depend on just how much Metal Box can eradicate the industrial unrest which plagued the group last year.

On Wednesday a brighter picture is painted by most observers anticipating the preliminary results to August 31, of Kwik Save Discount Group, the grocery and supermarket chain.

Here most estimates vary between £11m and £12.5m compared with £9.7m last time. Trading in the first six months of the year was 19 per cent up on the previous period.

Although trading margins of the group's exclusive items came under pressure.

Latest indicators, however, show a reversal of this trend

with a 25 per cent increase in the level of trading in the first six months of the second half. Prospects of the group for the future are regarded as bright after taking into account its present intensified assault in Wales.

Third quarter figures from Tricentrol on Wednesday look ready to follow in the mould of Ultramar and Shell which reported last week. Figures vary between £2m and £6m with a possible £17m for the full year as against £8m last time.

The group's 9 per cent stake in the Thistle field is now making its way back to full production following its recent hiccup after alterations in order to boost production.

This is now estimated to be 85,000 barrels a day compared with the previous figure of 120,000 barrels a day.

Most of this amount is thought to be sold on the spot market. Elsewhere in the group, production of its North American oil and gas interests remain at a healthy level and the group's Ford car and truck franchise.

If this performance can at least be maintained there is no reason to suppose that a figure nearer £32m can be achieved next year.

On Thursday ICI releases its figures for the nine-month period with the majority of estimates in or around the £400m mark, an increase of £66m over the corresponding period.

No mean effort considering the downturn in trade which was expected during this period. Indeed, observers believe that the company should no longer be seen exclusively as a mining house. Although there is understandable cynicism about how to employ the £22m proceeds, Charter hints that more

Michael Clark

### Breweries may yet have to face a lager price war

Outspokenness is not normally found in the sort of diplomatic jargon favoured by writers of brokers' circulars. All credit, then, to Michelson, Harrison, one of the leading brewery specialists, who writes: "As we enter the traditional brewery results season in the next few weeks, we would expect brewery shares to be a better market and a good opportunity for investors to reduce their holdings."

The broker refutes the idea that brewery shares are in some sense "defensive". They fit like others in bear markets: beer drinkers can and do trade in cheaper brews; the growth in beer drinking may slacken; and "brewery companies will have to cope in the next few years with over-capacity, which some sources suggest will be reflected in a larger price war".

The broker is also extremely interested in the ambitious expansion plans of the Northern Clubs Federation Brewery, based in Newcastle. It is at the ready price leader in the North East.

The federation is already a tough competitor for Scottish

#### Brokers' views

One also has to be brave to recommend engineering shares. Bankruptcies are freely expected in this sector, or at least they were not long ago, accounts wrecked by inflation accounting and strikes.

However, Mr Ewan Fraser of James Capel says buy at a share price of 214p. He expects pre-tax profits to rise from £16.6m to £17.6m this year and to £19.5m next. There is, he suggests, a good balance between different cyclical trading patterns.

The oil quarterly from

Grieverson, Grant now planning a merger with J. & A. Scrimgeour is conventional enough. Manchester, Oldham and Miss Penelope Porfessor foresee dearer oil, scarce oil, and bumper oil company profits. So do most other observers. The favoured selections in the United Kingdom market are in oil.

They list British Petroleum, LAMCO, and Oil Exploration. In Belgium they like Petrofina, and elsewhere, Norsk Hydro.

An enthusiastic buy signal is heeded by Scott, Giff, Hancock, for De La Rue. Its first half figures are judged excellent by analysts Mr John Jones and Chris James; and on the strength of these they project a price of 265p for 1979-80 rising from £26.5m to £37m, and indeed to £42m the year after.

The essential case they make for the group is that it will grow fast at a time when many other United Kingdom companies will either be growing slowly, or shrinking.

Peter Wainwright

### Market participants sceptical

Prices of Eurobonds dominated in dollars staged a broad rally last week with several issues gaining by two points or more.

Yet, several market participants said they doubted that the market had reached a turning point in a downturn that has lasted since the spring of 1978.

"What we are seeing is a typical bear market rally," says

Mr Joseph Galazka, a senior vice-president in charge of Eurobond trading at Merrill Lynch International. He points out that as prices decline, they become greater, it is normal for rallies to be sharper.

He said that the quarter point increase in the prime rate of 11.25 per cent to 11.50 per cent—an unexpectedly large increase in the weekly United States money supply figures and weakness of the dollar in the foreign exchange market had already caused dollar bond prices to retreat substantially from their trading highs.

#### Euromarkets

A dealer at Ross and Partners (Securities) argued that the gain in prices over the past week had pushed yields down to where they were no longer particularly attractive. As an example he cited Dow Chemical Corporation's \$200m, 9.625 per cent coupon bonds of March, 1984.

During the week, these bonds moved up 2.25 points to 87.63 offered which lowered the annual yield to maturity to 11.39 per cent from 11.75 per cent.

"Who wants to chase after this?" he asked. "Last week's rally in the dollar sector was based on false hopes said Richard Jones-Bateman, a Eurobond analyst at Hill Samuel and Company. He contended that the recent United States credit restrictions had yet to have several financial consequences that must occur if inflationary expectations were to be wound down.

Mr Kater, a vice-president of Kidder, Peabody International in charge of the firm's portfolio advisory service was less equivocal. The rally is an "exercise in fickle fantasy", he argued. Among other things, he argued that the market would be unable to sustain a rally until after the end of the year when oil-price levels became more predictable and the emerging recession in the United States and other countries started to deepen.

In its Eurobond market letter, First Chicago, the investment banking subsidiary of the First National Bank of Chicago, struck a slightly more optimistic note.

"It is conceivable that the Iranian students, by their presence in the American Embassy in Tehran, will allow President Carter to achieve the goal of creating an energy policy in the United States."

#### Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

IS 1 STRAIGHT	Offer	Request	Yield	Premium
ICI 1980	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1981	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1982	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1983	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1984	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1985	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1986	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1987	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1988	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1989	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1990	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1991	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1992	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1993	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1994	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1995	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1996	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1997	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1998	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 1999	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2000	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2001	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2002	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2003	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2004	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2005	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2006	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2007	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2008	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2009	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2010	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2011	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2012	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2013	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2014	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2015	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2016	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2017	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2018	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2019	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2020	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2021	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2022	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2023	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2024	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2025	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2026	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2027	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2028	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2029	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24
ICI 2030	87.50	87.50	11.75	11.24

### Charter-Minorco deal is creating little excitement

It is being said around the City, somewhat cruelly, that Charter Consolidated might as well change its name and start again. Certainly, the market has been less than enthusiastic about the re-arrangement with Minorco.

Cynics see the deal as just another of those redefinitions of provincial boundaries within the Anglo-American empire, the rationale for which is best understood by Mr Henry Oppenheimer and his accountant.

By the same token, the exchange of Charter-Minorco investors was extended by characteristic had luck. The abolition of all exchange controls cut at a stroke the cash value of the arrangement to Minorco by £2.3m.

Soon after shareholders had approved the proposals at their emergency general meeting, trading in the new Minorco shares without the cash was effectively suspended by The Stock Exchange and the bargain had to be unscrambled.

At the prevailing price of around 155p Charter stock has been attracting little excitement.

But in spite of the general response—apathetic at best and dismissive at worst—there are several aspects to the Charter deal which are perhaps concealed by the technical complexities.

The first is the one Charter management likes to stress: that the company should no longer be seen exclusively as a mining house. Although there is understandable cynicism about how to employ the £22m proceeds, Charter hints that more

industrial acquisitions are likely.

Given the company's poor fortunes with mining, this is the only choice and management might as well make the best of it. Convincing investors of its potential success may take a while, however.

Then if we take a wider perspective, there is the little matter of Minorco's assets. Seen from Johannesburg, from which vantage point the world looks rather different than it does from London let alone from Bermuda, a major change is that Charter's role as Anglo's international arm has been transferred to Minorco.

#### Mining

After the new arrangement is completed, Charter's 20 per cent in Minorco will be 25 per cent (of enlarged capital). In return, Minorco will get all of Charter's holdings in Anglo American Investment Trust and Anglo American Brazil, most of Anglo American Canada, plus £5.9m cash.

The interest here is not that relationships within Anglo are "tidied up" in the sense that the spider is any less a spider but that as a consequence of being allotted all these miscellaneous holdings Minorco may cease being just an offshore holding company and take a more active management role.

It is emphasized within Charter that Minorco will have a particular orientation towards

North America. Given the recent fashion for investor "capitalism's last bastion" could well see less of the A and more of the American.

Charter, of course, has been entirely abandoned by big uncle in South. At Anglo still holds some 35 per cent of the company, the Charter has lost its 5.9 per cent holding, and there is indirect connection of 40 per cent stake in Minorco.

Johannesburg is also finding Charter against its losses at Cleveland. It thought it is inevitable that this hard luck story nearly over. Nevertheless, new arrangements suggest a significant change of direct Anglo's international strategy.

But bringing the business Charter from the sublime to the murky depths of market machinations, the intriguing aspect is the fate of Selection Trust.

Charter holds just under 50 per cent of Selection, as gossip has long been that would some day make it. But could the reverse be true? Disengaged as it is, Anglo, flush with cash and a record that does not make confidence, might now be considered cheap. Selection has Anglo Union coming into operation this year about Charter's 22.5p a share, 6 per cent the forecast stands at about twice that. Charter, you never know, would indeed be a chairman.

Michael I

### Dry cargo stays at healthy level

While confusion continues to reign in the tanker market due to the current disturbances in Iran, dry cargo business continues at a healthy level and prospects for the next month at least are good.

The exact implications of the situation in Iran and the mid-week announcement of the United States to increase its oil embargo on Iran have not yet filtered through to the market.

Rate levels have remained stable since the latest bout of difficulties began, but the future pattern will depend on whether the United States takes to fill the gap in its imports.

Iran supplies 5 per cent of the United States total imports, equivalent to 400,000 barrels a day. Should the gap be filled by oil from other Middle East areas, the danger of a stable volume of available tanker tonnage building up in the Gulf is small.

#### Freight report

However, only the next few weeks will provide an answer to this puzzle, but should a build-up take place and demand from other areas is insufficient to absorb it, rates could come under pressure.

As to last week, stability prevailed with Western-bound rates continuing to be fixed at around worldscale 50, while eastern charters gained the usual extra 10 points. Trading was brisk out of the Gulf, both for large tonnage and smaller vessels.

Early on in the week Exxon booked two 345,000 tonners for trips to the United Kingdom, continent at worldscale 43.5 and 44. This was followed later when Mobil fixed a smaller vessel for a similar voyage at

basal, and worldscale 44 on slow steaming.

Towards the end of the week Mobil booked a 250,000 tonner, also for the Gulf to United Kingdom/continent trip, at worldscale 51, on full steam, and worldscale 49 for slow steaming. Among other vice charters AGV booked a 245,000 tonner for a voyage Gulf/Italy at worldscale 48, and two others were booked for Western voyages at worldscale 52.

Interest in West Africa eased compared with last, but the Caribbean and Mediterranean leading areas both experienced healthy trading levels, particularly in the early part of the week.

The strength of grain trading in the dry cargo market showed no sign of slackening. Grain continued to be made with up to \$19 being paid for a 55,000-ton shipment from the United States Gulf to Holland, which compared with \$18.85 paid for a 72,000 tonne and the same destination early on last week.

In the previous week, \$18.22 was paid which itself was about \$1 up on earlier business.

On the basis of the st being displayed in the section, as well as the le business and rates not in areas, owners are optimistic trading prospects for the month or so will continue similar plans. Part of the ing is related to the pr of the Chinese who were active during last week, is considered that they r main so, certainly into th Year.

In particular last week Chinese were chartering ships for grain shipment to the United States Gulf to Filing was arranged at 1 changed rate of \$44 for tonners, for December/January position.

There was some sug that more than \$44 was paid for prompt November China, but others thought Chinese charters for month had been com January positions were at \$43, another hint of narker's present firmness.

David Robi

## Williams & Glyn's

### Interest Rate Changes

Williams & Glyn's Bank announces that with effect from 16th November 1979 its Base Rate for advances is increased from 14% to 17% per annum.

Interest on deposits at 7 days' notice is increased from 11½% to 15% per annum.

**WILLIAMS & GYLN'S BANK LTD**

## TSB BASE RATE

With effect from the close of business on Monday, 19th November, 1979 and until further notice TSB Base Rate will be 17% per annum



**TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS**

Central Board

P.O. Box 33, 3 Copthall Avenue, London EC2P 2AB.

مكتبة الشارقة







## Stock Exchange Prices

### Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, Dec 7. \$ Contango Day, Dec. 10. Settlement Day, Dec. 11.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]



## PERSONAL CHOICE



Margot Fonteyn in 'Minder' (networked on ITV, 9.00)

that Margot Fonteyn's ballet series 'The Magic of Dance' (7.30) has got into its stride—you can see part three—critical comment can be made without anyone running the risk of being accused of rushing into judgment. It is not a case of charging Dame Margot with looking and sounding like a cat. It is exactly how she is. One may just as well find fault with a Ford because she looks too beautiful to be a dancer, as with Dame Margot because she is too nice-looking to be a ballerina. I think Dame Margot is proving a gracious and a comedian, and that her interviewing, initially tentative, is a professional gloss.

Her excerpts have been judiciously chosen with an eye to the variety of each individual programme. All in all, a set of exceptionally high quality. Tonight, it is the turn of the members—Martha Graham, Isadora Duncan and Nijinsky. Margot partners Mikhail Baryshnikov in Fokine's 'Le pas de la Reine'.

is Kelly and Barry Norman are both presenters of film clip programmes (Mr Kelly on ITV at 4.15, Mr Norman on BBC 1 at 4.15) which may be a godsend to the film industry but, because of snippery nature, can leave the viewer feeling misty-eyed. Mr Norman gets over this inherent difficulty by the clips with very comments that often tell us more about the man than about the film he is talking about. Mr Kelly's clips are quite different. He is self-effacing and informative, and his young viewers to Clapperboard really care. Some of his recent interviews with film stars and others have been exemplary.

whereby because the academics will sound right, tonight's edition of the Putney Debates (Radio 3, 9.15) which took place in a Putney church in 1947, were recorded in All Saints, Fulham which, in any case, is not all that far from Putney. The debates were by the General Council of the Labour Party, and it was in the course of them that many of the major issues of democracy were sown.

new book at bedtime is opened tonight (Radio 4, 11.00). It is Baldick's translation of Simenon's 'The Widower', and Campbell is the reader. Not a Maigret yarn, this one, but it is that stop you from listening. It is a gem of a story which might well disturb your night's sleep.

THE SYMBOLS MEAN: \* STEREO; \* BLACK AND WHITE; \* PEAT.

## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Daville

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

9.00 Am For Schools. Colleges: 9.00 A-Good Job with Prospects (the law). 9.30 Biology. 9.52 Music Time. 10.30 Maths Topics. 11.00 Merry-Go-Round (all repeats). 11.25 Ten and Me: for the very young. 11.40 For Schools. Colleges: Reflections on The Long Search (re-broadcast). 12.05. 12.45 pm News and weather. 1.00 Pebble Mill One. Includes Les Bailey's Plan Your Land item. 1.45 Fingerbush puppet show. 2.01 For Schools. Colleges: 2.01 Words and Pictures. 2.10 Location Britain (Liverpool). 2.40 Going to Work (horticulture), all repeats. Closedown at 3.00. 3.15 Songs of Praise: from Holy Trinity Church, Llandudno (r). 3.55 Play School: the story is Fun on the Farm with Numbers. 4.20 Wally Gator: cartoon. 4.55 Jackanory: Joseph O'Connor

## BBC 2

10.05 The Role of the Nurse: with old patients (r). 10.30 Working for Safety: cutting down on accident risks (r). 11.00 Play School: same as BBC 1. 11.25. Closedown at 11.25. 1.05 Roadshow Info: repeat of yesterday's programme about young people on the move. 2.15 Let's Go: Brian Rix with help for the mentally handicapped (r). 2.30 Multi-Racial Britain: self-help for blacks (r). 3.00 Making Toys: Audrey Stephenson with part 1 of The World in Minutes. 3.30 Design by Five: Claire Rayner's bedroom (r). 4.00 Use Your Head: studying and learning without tears. Closedown at 4.25.

## THAMES

9.30 For Schools: 9.30 My World (highlight). 9.47 Pleading Out at London Zoo. 10.05 How we Use to Live 11.05 Watch Your Language (predicaments). 11.22 Picture Box. 11.39 Making a Living. 12.00 News and the Magic Torch: Brian Trueman story, made into a cartoon. 12.10 pm Once Upon a Time: puppet show for the young. 12.30 Extended: Farm: countryside serial. Today: the search for Pip. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News: with Robin Houston. 1.30 The National Gallery: paintings from El Greco to Goya. Edwin Mullins narrates. 2.00 Hunt to Hunt: Horsewoman Lucinda Prior-Palmer is interviewed by Colin Mordaunt. 2.30 Film: The Last World (1969). Prehistoric monsters on the rampage. After (a long way after) Conan Doyle. With Michael Redgrave. 4.15 Clapperboard: film clips programme, with Chris Kelly (see Personal Choice). 4.45 Why Can't I Go Home: part 11 of series about a children's ward in a hospital. 5.15 Money-Go-Round: consumer complaints and unfair traders are tackled by Joan Shestam and Tony Beasdale. An excellent programme. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News: with Andrew Mannor. Born on BBC TV.

reads his own story King Canoodun and the Great Horned Cheese. 4.40 Battle of the Planets: final episode of this cartoon series. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround: Junior newscast. 5.15 Mrs. Peters: more about the programme's magnificent efforts to raise cash for the Kampuchean refugees. 5.35 The Engine: Oliver Postgate's Mrs Bird. 5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore. 5.55 Nationwide: including first in a new series about English villages. Tonight: Stathes, in North Yorkshire. 6.55 Angels: hospital serial about over-crowded nurses. 7.30 The Rockford Files: investigator James Garner is called in by a sorely tried rock singer. 8.10 Penumbra: presented by Fred Emery of The Times. 9.00 News: with Richard Baker. 9.25 Pearl: last of three-part series of dramas about the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour. Tonight the island under martial law. 10.50 Film 79: Barry Norman looks at the London Film Festival and at the new Olivier film A Little Romance. Also an interview with film consumer Monty Berman (see Personal Choice). 11.20 Roadshow Discs: from the Lafayette disquette in Wolverhampton. Linda Lewis and Jon Eden are the presenters. 11.45-11.55 News and weather. BBC VARIATIONS: SCOTLAND: 11.00 am Schools. 12.40 pm Scotland. 2.15 Schools. 5.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News Headlines. BBC WALES: 10.35 am 1 Ysgolion. 1.45 pm Pili Pili. 2.18 Schools. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.45 News Headlines. NORTHERN IRELAND: 3.55 pm News. 5.55 News Around Six. 11.45 News Headlines. 11.45 Festival Notebook. 12.00 am News. ENGLAND: 5.55 pm Regional magazine. 11.50 Close.

5.40 Laurel and Hardy: Any Old Port. Stan in the boxing ring. 6.00 Animation at Cambridge: Tchoy-Tchoy, a children's cartoon from the 1979 Cambridge Animation Festival. 6.15 Grange Hill: serial about the Marjorie Fonteyn series (see Personal Choice). 6.40 A Diary of Britain: the difficult readjustments that were necessary when a Belfast couple and their child decided to emigrate to Australia. The title says it all: Sad to be leaving, Glad to be going. 6.50 News, with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. 7.30 The Magic of Dance: part 3 of the Margot Fonteyn series (see Personal Choice). 8.30 Partridge: repeat of New Faces. Old Hands, from the first series of these clever comedies about prison life. 9.00 Butterflies: domestic comedy series with Wendy Craig. Tonight: a Highway code lecture for a dog. 9.30 Ealing: Darkness Visible. Pioneers of X-ray astronomy explain what rockets and satellites, fitted with X-ray instruments, have been able to discover. 10.20 Barbara Dickson and her Band: also featured in the singer and songwriter Harvey Andrews. 10.30 News. 10.50 The Light of Experience: first of a new series about people who have undergone profound spiritual experiences. Tonight: how a round-the-world trip on a motorbike changed Ted Simon's life. 11.05 News and weather. 11.20-11.30 John Peel's poem Peggy, read by John Westbrook.



Barbara Knox and Peter Adamson as the Faircloughs in Coronation Street (ITV, 7.30)

Gardner, Rina Carter. 6.35 Crossroads: motel life. 7.00 Give Us a Clue: Charades. A freelance bodyguard in a high quality comedy-drama series. Tonight, he guards an Arab banker, deeply involved in politics. 7.30 News. 7.50 Report: Wales. 8.00 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 Report: Wales. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 Report: Wales. 9.45 News. 9.55 News. 10.00 News. 10.15 News. 10.30 Report: Wales. 10.45 News. 10.55 News. 11.00 News. 11.15 News. 11.30 Report: Wales. 11.45 News. 11.55 News. 12.00 News. 12.15 News. 12.30 Report: Wales. 12.45 News. 12.55 News. 1.00 News. 1.15 News. 1.30 Report: Wales. 1.45 News. 1.55 News. 2.00 News. 2.15 News. 2.30 Report: Wales. 2.45 News. 2.55 News. 3.00 News. 3.15 News. 3.30 Report: Wales. 3.45 News. 3.55 News. 4.00 News. 4.15 News. 4.30 Report: Wales. 4.45 News. 4.55 News. 5.00 News. 5.15 News. 5.30 Report: Wales. 5.45 News. 5.55 News. 6.00 News. 6.15 News. 6.30 Report: Wales. 6.45 News. 6.55 News. 7.00 News. 7.15 News. 7.30 Report: Wales. 7.45 News. 7.55 News. 8.00 News. 8.15 News. 8.30 Report: Wales. 8.45 News. 8.55 News. 9.00 News. 9.15 News. 9.30 Report: Wales. 9.45 News. 9.55 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